The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 85 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1915 April:				
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000		
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	9000		
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th "	Kashmir	9000		

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasagawa Maru	K. Higo	6238	31st March	11th April
Kamoon Maru	H. Nomura	5848	13th April	25th April
Ikrip Maru	R Tsuda	8803	25th April	7th May
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted. For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Poona	7474	15th May	...
City of Calcutta	7636	...	19th May
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	...
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	...

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class *Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London. E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"KASARA," 1,195, Thursday, 8th April 9 a.m. §C.M.

"LHASA," 2,148, Friday, 9th April †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 12th April 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

§ Cutch Mandvi.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 8th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,081 tons on Thursday, 8th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, on or about 9th April calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

7th April, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	.....	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

EASTER 1915

AT

CORNAGLIA'S

Chocolate Easter Eggs well decorated and filled with the Choicest Confectionery and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 8.

Empty Cardboard and Satin Eggs in various colours and hand painted, which can be filled with any kind of Sweets and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 10. Also a large selection of Easter Novelties.

EASTER PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA.

Meadows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs.	10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

G. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£	1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£	600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	900,000
Reserve Fund	£	55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Cornor of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

[SCOTLAND;

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. **B. O. C. PITCH.**
B. O. C. PETROL **B. O. C. CANDLES.**
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS **B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS**
B. O. C. GREASES **B. O. C. WAX**

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 1031 *Telephone Nos.* 108 & 1439

F. B. LAMBERT

(Established 1881)

BRITISH PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER

LONDON

has appointed Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY AND POONA, their Sole Agents for the sale of their

OVERSTRUNG UPRIGHT AND BABY GRAND MODELS

specially built for the climate of India to compete with and beat the German Pianos, both in

VALUE AND PRICE

Their first consignment o Upright Overstrung Pianos may now be inspected at the

PIANO SALOON OF

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

OMBAY AND POONA.

INDIA	AERTEX	SCOTCH
GAUZE	CELLULAR	GAUZE
VESTS	VESTS	VESTS.
Rs. 2.	Rs. 2-12.	Rs. 3-8.
Less 10% Cash discount.	Less 10% Cash discount.	Less 10% Cash discount.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	19,690,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mukden	Tientsin
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1909.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in comfortable home on Apollo Bunder, good table electric lights and fans. Modern conveniences. Apply to "F. A. F." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3360

WANTED employment by a PARSI BILL COLLECTOR of many years' experience. Knows Bombay thoroughly. Finest credentials. Apply to "B. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3090

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 60 p.m., for 2 Rs. 100. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3381

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Ceylonese who has an intimate knowledge of book-keeping and is well versed in accounts of any description. Good references. Willing to accept Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to "E.N.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3392

WANTED an L.C.E., or B.E., as MUNICIPAL ENGINEER on a consolidated pay of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications.
Two OVERSEERS on a consolidated pay of Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 85.
Apply with copies of testimonials before 15th April, 1915, to
STATE ENGINEER,
123 Gondal, Kathiawar.

WANTED an ACTING DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Patna on a salary of Rs. 600 per month plus first class travelling allowance in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.
A candidate for the post must be qualified in one of the manners following, that is to say, he must
(a) be a member of the permanent establishment of the Public Works Department in the grade of Executive or Assistant Engineer or Sub-Engineer or Supervisor;
(b) hold the degree of Bachelor of Engineering or be a Licentiate of Engineering of the Calcutta University, or have passed the final examination of the Engineering Department of the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur, or the final examination of the Engineering Department of the Colleges of Engineering of Roorkee, Madras or Poona.
(c) have served the apprenticeship of not less than three years in the United Kingdom with some recognized firm of Engineers of high standing; or
(d) have passed satisfactorily through the whole course of instruction at a recognised school of Engineering in the United Kingdom (e. g. King's College London; Cooper's Hill College; the Crystal Palace School of Engineering).
Provided that in all cases the candidate must have held charge of important works for not less than five years and must produce a certificate from his immediate superior during such employment that his conduct was satisfactory. The candidate must also produce evidence that his knowledge of the native language is such as to qualify him for employment as a District Engineer.
2. All applications from intending candidates shall be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board. Patna, Bankipore, and subscribed "Application, for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and the testimonials required by the preceding rules, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful.
3. Applications will be received by the undersigned till the 25th April, 1915.
H. W. P. SCROOPE,
Chairman,
District Board, Patna.
Bankipore, the 31st March, 1915.
121

WANTED.

WANTED—DOCTOR BABU, pay Rs. 50 and passed Compounder pay Rs. 20 for Central Provinces. Apply to Box No. 249 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 247

WANTED—Situation by a competent Proof Examiner for Night with any Press or Weekly Paper or Morning Daily. Apply to Box No. 251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 253

WANTED—Applicants for China Clay produced in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Apply to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of Revenue, H. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad, Deccan. 124

WANTED a GUJARATI HINDU knowing thoroughly how to close final accounts and check profit and loss accounts & balance-sheets. State age, salary, experience. Apply to Box No. 252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 255

AN EXPERIENCED and CERTIFICATED LADY TEACHER desires to teach English to Parsi ladies, or high class Hindu ladies. Evening hours. Apply to Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3319

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, GHORA GALI.—Owing to increase of Staff the following posts are vacant. Asst. Master, Rs. 125-5-150. Trained Govt. Pensionable Post. Asst. Music Mistress Rs. 100. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 238

WANTED—A LOAN of about Rupees four lakhs at 5 per cent. on very substantial and double the worth properties. A rare opportunity of sound investment for capitalists. Brokers need not trouble. Capitalists should directly write to Box No. 241 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5899

WANTED BOARD and RESIDENCE in Fort, Apollo Bunder, or vicinity by married couple. Requirements: Bedroom with bathroom attached, Electric lights and fans. Only applications, stating terms, which must be moderate, will be entertained. Apply to Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 130

WANTED a TELEGRAPH INSPECTOR for R. and K. Railway at Izatnagar (Bareilly), to join at once on 3 months' probation. Pay Rs. 140 with prospects. None need apply whose qualifications are below a Government Telegraph Master's grade.—TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, R. and K. Ry., Izatnagar, (Bareilly). 123

WANTED GRADUATES, UNDER-GRADUATES and MATRICS as TEACHERS in the New English High School, Nagpur. Graduates not attending Law and others having experience will be offered good prospects. The intending candidates should at once apply stating minimum terms.
G. J. PURUSHE,
120 Headmaster.

WANTED TRAINED Certificated Resident Mistress (Ch. of England communicant) with knowledge of Music, for K. G. and Standard I.
Salary Rs. 72 per mensem with board, washing, medical attendance and contribution to Provident Fund, also fees per head for any Music pupils instructed. Please apply with copies of testimonials to HEAD MISTRESS, Mayo School and Orphanage, Simla. 120

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE KARACHI.—The chair of Mathematics at this College is vacant owing to the death of R. S. Bhimbhai J. Naik. Applications, with a full statement of qualifications and experience and copies of not more than three recent testimonials, together with the names of three gentlemen who will act as references should be sent to THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE BOARD, on or before SATURDAY, 24th April, 1915, Salary Rs. 200 per mensem rising to Rs. 350, with Provident Fund benefits. 3318

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT for the Municipal Markets on a Salary of Rs. 50 p.m., and the free use of Municipal Cycle. The post is pensionable. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th April, 1915. Applicants should state their age.
H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
Nagpur Municipality.
Nagpur, 31st March, 1915. 121

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers, a reputable firm for Square Deal. 5685

BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE—The most economical. 8,000 in use. Great demand, Rs. 64—T. FERNANDEZ, Grahams Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 5875

FOR SALE.—One D. B. C. F. 12 bore gun by Lyon and Lyon without case and implements Rs. 55. No offers. Apply to Box No. 253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 258

FOR SALE.—CANOE-SHAPED VICTORIA by Press, Grey Lining, very little used and in very good condition.
Young handsome GREY ARAB HORSE. Perfectly quiet in both saddles. Apply to Box No. 130B, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A nice looking Roan C. B. PONY (gelding) about 13 hands, 7½ years, complete with saddle and bridle, very useful for district work. Price Rs. 200 or near offer. Sold for no fault. Apply to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5818

TO BE LET

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET.—DEVLALI CAMP VIEW. Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

TO LET.—For Parsis only at Murzban Road, 1st floor of Contractor's Building, electric lights and fans, from 1st May. 217

AIRY LATELY PAINTED HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, 2nd and 3rd storey, electric lights and fans, 3 bed rooms, open to sea, To Be Let—N. M. PATELL, Cumballa Hill. 5873

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS, a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3320

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 3310

TO LET.—An upper-storied bungalow whole or in two parts in the healthiest parts of Malabar Hill, big compound extensive stabling accommodation and servants' quarters—ground floor 130, upper floor 150, or whole much cheaper. Apply to Box No., 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 252

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines, Camp, Poona.

EXCEPTIONAL OFFER—To be sub-let immediately at Rs. 160 per month till 31st October, a delightfully airy up to date Flat, Fairholme, Centre Road, behind Cuffe Parade, with charming uninterrupted view of sea and Malabar Hill. 3 Bedrooms, Drawing and Dining Room combined, 2 Bath rooms, latest sanitary arrangements. Electric Light and Fans, tiled floors. Kitchen and servants' quarters. Apply "W," 3rd Floor, Wellington House, Apollo Bunder. 249

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES

CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS NO. 668 OF 1914.

In the matter of an application of the Bank of Upper India, Ld., under Section 153 of the Indian Companies Act.
Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tudball.
WHEREAS by an order dated the 23rd day of December, 1914, made in the above matter the Court directed a meeting of the creditors of the above Bank to be convened on the 4th day of March 1915, under the Chairmanship of the District Judge of Meerut for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving a scheme of arrangement proposed to be made between the said Bank and such creditors the details of which scheme were duly published, and the Chairman of the meeting having submitted his report to the Court; notice is hereby given that the said report will be taken into consideration by the Court on the 24th day of May, 1915, at the hour of 10-30 a.m.
By order,
COLIN L. M. SMITH,
Deputy Registrar.
Dated Allahabad, 24th day of March, 1915. 239

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Belgaum on Monday, the 26th April, 1915, for appointments as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian and in the Indian portion of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 in the case of boys and between 16 and 20 of girls and must have PASSED the VII standard of a European school and the VI of an English teaching school. They will be examined in Dictation at the local telegraph Office. Applications accompanied by birth, school and nationality certificates in ORIGINAL must be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay so as to reach him on or before the 17th April 1915. No applications will be considered unless accompanied with the certificates mentioned abov in original. Candidates should state where they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 a month while under training (extending over a period of twelve months) and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.
C. BABINGTON,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay.
Bombay, 30th March, 1915. 207

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "EUROPA MARU" No. 2, having arrived on the 1st instant from Japan the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamers arrival. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & CO.,
Forbes Street,
246 Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO TIBURTIUS ANTONY VIVEIROS OR HIS HEIRS EXECUTORS ADMINISTRATORS OR ASSIGNS.

WE are instructed by our client Mr. DWARKADAS GOVERDHANDAS, Administrator pendente lite of the Estate of the late PARMANANDAS JEEWANDAS, that by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 15th of December, 1908, and entered into between Anandrao Vinayak, sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Parmanandas Jeewandas and the said Anandrao Vinayak and Goverdhandas Khattau guardians of the property of Dwarkadas Goverdhandas, Haridas Goverdhandas and Kaku alias Bhagwandas Goverdhandas of the one part and you Tiburtius Antony Viveiros of the other part, the two plots of land at Bhandarwada Hill described in the said Indenture of Lease were demised unto you for a period of 21 years at the yearly rental and upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the Deed.
We are instructed that the first quarterly instalment of rent for the current year reserved by the Deed became due and payable on the 1st instant and we are instructed to give you notice that unless the rent is paid within three months from the due date, our client, in exercise of the power reserved to the Lessors under the said Lease, will, on the expiration of the said three months, re-enter into and upon the demised premises together with the buildings standing thereon, and the demise shall thereby be forfeited and the term of the lease shall absolutely cease and determine.
We are also instructed to give you notice that in any event our client intends to terminate the said Lease at the end of three months from the date hereof.
Yours truly,
LITTLE & CO.
Bombay, 6th April 1915. 260

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort., Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 13th April, 1915, at 2-20 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the transaction of the following business:—
1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Account for the year ended 31st December, 1914.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 12th April, to SATURDAY, the 1st May, 1915, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Bombay, 31st March, 1915. Agents. 259

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for supply of Plank, Pine American, for one year during 1915-16 will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine, Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 p.m., (Standard Time), on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1915.
For particulars see Notice No. 1610 in Bombay Government Gazette, of 1st April, 1915, or apply to the DIRECTOR, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE. 219.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th to MONDAY, the 26th proximo, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 30th March, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
228 Agents.

NOTICE.

LOST /a SHARE CERTIFICATE N. 609 of the CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Framjee Cursedjee Codwaria. Finder of the same will be rewarded and the public are cautioned not to deal with the said share in any way. 256

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. D'LAL M. and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, near Kemp & Co., the teak and blackwood office and household furniture and other things.
Furniture, such as drawingroom suites, single and double door almyrahs, marble top tables, revolving book cases, writing and dressing tables, unbrella and hatstands, fancy cabinets, washing tables, chest of drawers, office chairs, wooden and iron cots, panel door cupboards, dirty clothes baskets, safes, easy chairs, wall tables, filing cabinet, teapoys, book stands, reclining sofa, phonographs, records, cane benches, etc., etc.
By order of the concerned.
One Cycle.
D'LAL M. & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MODYKHANA AND MINT ROAD, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Jimoala, attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Javervahu widow of Pitambardas Narainji and by virtue of power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of May 1913 and made between the mortgagor Bai Javervahu widow of Pitambardas Narainji of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will put up for sale by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1915, at the undermentioned time on the premises the immoveable properties described in the schedule hereunder. The property in lot No. 1, will be sold subject to an indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of March, 1904, for Rs. 25,000 made between the mortgagor of the one part and Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and others of the other part.

SCHEDULE.

LOT NO. 1 AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

All the pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent tenure together with the several messuages, tenements and buildings, houses standing thereon, situate, liying and being at Mody Street in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 407 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property described in the second schedule hereunder written, on the West partly by the Mody Street aforesaid and partly by the property of Ragunathgir Ratnagir on the North partly by the property of Ragunathgir Rantnagir and partly by Mody Lane and on the South by the property of Parbhudas Jeewandas Kothari and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue undered Old Nos. 730-730 and 731 Collector's New Nos. 5944-5945 and 5947 old survey Nos. 1237, 1090 and 1288 and new survey Nos. 8353, 8535, and 2/8534 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1972 and street Nos. 177-179.

LOT NO. 2 AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Muicipal land or ground together with messuage tenements buildings and stables standing thereon situate at Rampart Row or Mint Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 162 and 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, the land being not surveyed by Colonel Laughton it does not bear Collector's number or New Survey number and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1972 and Street Nos. 102-104 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Rampart Row or Mint Street on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described in the first schedule on or towards the North by the Mody Lane and on towards the South by the property of Parbhudas Jeewandas Kothari.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds etc., apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Jinwala Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office No. 373 Hornby Road, within the Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT AGAR STREET IN MAHIM.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. Poonamchand Bhootaji and Kupa Sadaji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Tarabai widow of Rambhaw Hari, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctionners, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises in virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage dated 9th October 1912.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Agar Street, Mahim, out of the Fort of Bombay, and admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 432, New No. 4216 and Old Survey No. 592 and New Survey No. 1/1704 and which premises are assessed by the Municipality under "G" Ward Nos. 2968 (1) and 2967 and Street Nos. 432 and 433 and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East and South by public passage, on the West partly by a road passage and partly by the Oart of Shri Ganpatis Pagoda and on the North partly by the Oart belonging to the Church of N. S. de Salvacao and partly by the Oart of Shivdas Purshottamdas and which said premises are at present occupied by the said mortgagor and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of deeds, &c., apply to the Undersigned.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th April 1915.

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them. 19

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT MARUTI LANE, BHULESHWAR.
Suit No. 319 of 1910.
The Advocate-General of Bombay Plaintiff,
v/s.
Devidas Vandravandas and others,
Defendants.
NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Laljee, Attorneys for Messrs. Pursnottam Kalidas and others, Trustees of the Sorathia Bhansali Mahajan of Bombay, and pursuant to the authority given to them under the consent decree, dated 13th April, 1912, in the abovementioned suits, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the immoveable property, situate at Maruti Lane, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, hereunder described. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Laljee, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office, in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
(PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.)
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Maruti Lane, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in th Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's Bill 56 square yards, but found on actual Survey to contain 63¾ (sixty-three and three-fourth) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 87, New No. 762, Old Survey No. 46, New Survey No. 537, and the said measuage and tenement thereon, being, assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 5550, and Street No. 22, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Maruti Lane, on or towards the South by the property of the Bada Jagdishka Mandir of the Marwari Community, on or towards the East by the property of the Sitaram Punch Mukhi Maruti Temple, and on or towards the West by the property of Kesharinath Vinayak Shroff.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

FURNITURE ONLY WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT. AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS AT 2 P.M.
A very rare and unique opportunity for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want really very artistic and ornamental furniture.
By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), each day at "Saboo Palace," Narayan Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road Malabar Hill, very handsome and unique rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain China and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, side-boards, dining table, wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and the rest imported from England.
Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers—Messrs. Reid and Barton.
Porcelainware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby and Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.
Best Carrara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.
English and Indian silverware and carved ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra made to order; and Axminister stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.
Oil paintings by some well-known painters.
Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks and Co., and others.
Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.
Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.
The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who had made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 grey arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 7th April 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAYS.

THE FOLLOWING REVISED TRAIN SERVICE ON THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY IS IN FORCE ON AND FROM SATURDAY, THE 9TH APRIL, 1915.

DOWN TRAINS.

		469 Mixed.	471 Mixed	473 Passr.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Neral	D.	7-45	10- 0	16-25
Jumapatti	A.	8-22 Cross	10-32	16-57 Cross
	D.	8-52 470 up.	10-41	17- 6 472 up.
Waterpipe	A.	9-25	11-11	17-36
	D.	9-35	11-20	17-45
Matheran	A.	10-20	12-0	18-25

UP TRAINS.

		470 Passr.	474 Mixed.	474 Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran	D.	7 45	13-45	15-45
Waterpipe	A.	8-20	14-20	16-20
	D.	8-22	14-23	16-22
Jumapatti	A.	8-47 Cross	14-48	16-47 Cross
	D.	8-49 469 Down.	14-51	17- 3 473down
Neral	A.	9-17	15-20	17-30

W. LAIDLAW,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 6th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

NOTICE.

The sale of Samuel Street property opposite the Khoja Ashna-Ashari Musjid, advertised for THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), will take place on Wednesday the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on premises by order of Messrs. Dastur and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CLOTHING, GLASS, CHINA AND HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER EFFECTS OF MR. JOHN A. STEWART, (DECEASED.)

Under instructions from the legal personal representatives of the late Mr. John Alexander Stewart, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 19th day of April, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following effects of the said deceased:—

Wearing apparel, such as cashmere, serge, silk and cotton suits, coats, trousers, breeches, gown, kimona, undervests, shirts, collars, socks, gloves, handkerchiefs, braces, hats, helmets, blankets, rezais, sheets, etc., camp bed alluminium pots, cooking utensils, forks, knives, spoons, cruet stands, liqueur, wine and claret glasses tumblers, saucers, decanters, dinner, soup and dessert plates, dishes, lamps, whiskey, beer, wine and gingerwine bottles, gladstone bag, leather hat case, deer heads, bicycles, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale and the property, will be on view 3 days prior to sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Charni Road

TO-NIGHT

DETECTIVE CRAIG'S COUP

A PHOTO PLAY IN 5 PARTS

SUPERB—SENSATIONAL AND WITH MORAL

AN entirely new series containing some very novel features, notably the Motor-boat Chase and Battle with Machine-gun on the River

BILLY BOY

IN A SCREEMING COMEDY

AND

A ARMINGLY COLORED FILM OF

SERINGHAM—MADRAS

Together with

PATHE'S GAZETTE

Time and Prices as usual.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.

THE

Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at

EMPIRE THEATRE, FORT,

To-night, Wednesday, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

LEILA

or, the Star of Mingrelia

Rates of admission Rs. 2, 1-8, 1-4, 1, Ans. 12 & 6

C. P. KHATOW,
Telephone No. 286. Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p. m.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF

MISS GRACE PALOTTA & MR. EDWARD NABLE

These accomplished artistes are now terminating their Engagement at the Excelsior Theatre preparatory to leaving for Australia to fulfil important contracts and by special request are repeating two of their delightful little sketches.

To-night Wednesday

"THE GIRL ACROSS THE WAY"

Thurs. 8th "THE GIRL WITH A WINK"

Friday 9th "BERTIE'S BIRTHDAY"

Introducing the best features from all their sketches, including the famous "NUTS" and Miss Palotta's laughing song.

FULL PROGRAMME BESIDES!

"LAWYER QUINCE"

(the comedy "Par Excellence.")

MAX AS A HAIR DRESSER

(King of Comedians).

"BUD TO BLOSSOM"

(A charming Nature Study in color.)

EXCLUSIVE WAR FILMS

(See the two wonderful Maps.)

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE.

LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.

LAST SOUVENIR WEEK

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AND EVERY NIGHT

A Handsome Silk Saree and two Watches will be given away amongst the audience.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT! AGAIN TO-NIGHT!!

MORE CHANCES MORE CHANCES

FROM OUR EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE

BY OUR ALL STAR COMPANY.

LAST TWO MATINEES

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AFTERNOONS

When a Handsome Silk Saree and a Handsome Watch will be given away amongst the Children.

PRICES AS USUAL.

W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

PARSI CHARITABLE LADIES CONCERT AND AMATEUR FARCE

"TIT FOR TAT"

by the members of the Parsi Amateur Chummery

FOR PARSI BEKARI FUND

AT THE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Sunday, 18th April at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Special arrangement for Zenana Ladies.

We hope for the whole-hearted support of all the Communities, and for which we have kept very Moderate Rates.

Tickets can be had from:—

Messrs. B. PESTONJI & Co.,
Parsi Bazar, FORT.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

THE HOME OF QUALITY PICTURES

THE COOL & COMFORTABLE THEATRE

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

'Phone | Sandhurst Road. | No. 1266.

A REMINDER

THE LAST THREE NIGHTS OF

The 2nd Instalment of

THE TREY O' HEARTS

THE TREY O' HEARTS

36,000 Ft. 30 Parts 36,000 Ft.

The Biggest and the Best Serial Film ever exhibited in the world.

The most Daring Feats. The most Heart-rending Scenes. Miss Cleo Madision, the Leading Lady of Exceptionally Thundering Boldness, will be ever remembered in the Cinema World.

Do not Miss the one and only Film of the age

3 shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

USUAL POPULAR RATES.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Daily Sessions as Usual

There will be no Night Sessions from Monday, 12th April, except Saturdays.

Wednesday 14th April

DANCING AND SKATING

9-30 to Midnight

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AT THE GAIETY

TO-NIGHT AT 10 P. m.

AT EDWARDES THEATRE (Late La Seala)

Last performance: of "THE DUKE'S VISIT"

Last performance: By "THE WORLD'S TRIO"

Positively last appearance in Bombay of

MISS NORAH MOORE

TO-MORROW—THURSDAY.

Grand Spectacular Gala Night and Complete Change

STILLWELL THE GREAT assisted by

MDLLE. ELSIE

in a series of startling MARVELLOUS, MAGICAL ILLUSIONS

Extremely laughable & mystifying.

RETURN VISIT OF

MINIATURE MARIE

the Facinating Soubrette

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.37" of rain during a hailstorm. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the south-west Punjab. Day temperature is in defect at Multan and Hissar; night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in west Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in lower Sind and at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except on the west Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.14" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bijapur, Belgaum and Nizamabad and normal or in excess elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in Baluchistan, the north Punjab and the south Bombay Deccan. The disturbed conditions in north-west India are less pronounced to-day although skies remain lightly to moderately clouded in that region as well as in Gujarat and Kathiawar. There has been an increase of cloud in the Central Provinces where conditions are slightly unsettled.

Some thundershowers are likely in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and in the Central Provinces. Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible in the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 6th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total since Nov. 1st to date.	Rainfall. Variation since Nov. 1st to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th)	73.4	62.8	68	..	9.64	—1.03
Jask	84.3	66.5	58	..	0.40	—8.61
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th)	83.1	71.3	54	..	3.63	—0.04
PUNJAB—						
Multan	86.7	66.7	73	..	0.86	—1.70
Rawalpind	87.8	64.0	64	0.37	10.60	2 03
Lahore	90.4	69.2	57	..	4.94	1.55
Hissar	92.7	65.5	48	..	3.89	..
Ambala	92.7	65.5	60	..	4.73	—0.76
Delhi	93.8	73.2	48	..	10.74	7.90
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.4	72.3	56	..	8.13	6.54
Mainpuri	98.0	69.5	50	..	4.55	2.44
Jhansi	99.9	75.1	40	..	3.48	1 62
Cawnpore	98.4	74.9	47	..	3.06	1.04
Allahabad	99.8	71.5	33	..	4.62	2 50
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	94.7	64.4	65	..	0.91	—0.19
Karachi	83.8	74.6	67	..	1.09	—0.34
Ajmer	90.3	73.8	36	..	3.70	2.41
Jaipore	93.5	68.8	45	..	3.59	2.13
Kotah	97.4	76.6	38	..	5.93	3.01
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.6	71.0	79	..	1.34	0.89
Dwarka	84.7	76.2	83	..	1.49	0.79
Veraval	82.9	72.3	82	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	90 9	66.0	75	..	0.48	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	94 0	72.6	74	..	0.18	—0.38
Surat	96.1	74.7	56	..	0.79	0.44
Ahmedabad	96.2	72.9	55	..	0.39	—0.07
Deesa	94.9	67.9	53	..	0.06	0.45
Neemuch	93.4	66 8	37	..	4.22	2.51
Indore	96 3	72 1	46	..	3.16	1.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.9	60.3	31	..	3.54	0.95
Saugor	97.5	75.9	28	..	3.44	1.13
Hoshangabad	100.1	74.8	47	0.04	4.93	3.18
Khandwa	101.5	74.9	40	..	3.11	1.31
Akola	103.0	74.4	28	..	4.67	2.61
Amraoti	103.3	77.8	28	..	4.11	2.04
Nagpur	101.6	74 8	24	..	5.57	2.97
Chanda	105.1	74.0	43	..	5.44	2.52
Raipur	102.7	76.6	33	..	2.73	0.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.6	77.8	79	..	1.17	0 58
Ratnagiri	88.3	67.9	72	..	0.54	—0.20
Mormugao	88.3	77.6	81	..	1.58	0.39
Karwar	87.0	73 0	78	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103 9	71.1	48	..	4.62	3.78
Ahmednagar	98.9	70.7	39	..	3.81	1.29
Poona	100.4	68.9	52	..	0.65	—0.63
Sholapur	103.3	74.1	41	..	6.67	4.98
Bijapur	99.2	71.4	39	0.14	6.30	4.68
Belgaum	93.1	67.5	39	..	4.93	2.46
Aurangabad	100 1	69.9	54	0.03	4.32	2.84
Nizamabad (Indur).	103.0	76 3	32	..	4.23	2.42
Hyderabad	100.3	78 3	70	..	4.31	1.95
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.5	73 5	78	..	3.62	0:11
Calicut	90 0	79 1	81	..	10.52	3.42
Cochin	91.5	78 9	76	..	22.08	10.70
Colombo	89.8	75.2	94	..	27.10	—1.81
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	74.9	86	..	7.66	0.70
Bellary	101.6	74.7	44	..	4.99	2 46
Cuddapah	102.2	83.6	75	..	0.87	4.52
Madras	98.4	76.2	84	..	24.95	4.45
Bangalore	95.6	71.3	61	..	4.97	—0.26
Coimbatore	99.6	73.0	79	..	7.73	1.84
Trichinopoly	102.5	76.4	63	..	7.69	—1.63
Negapatam	90.1	78.9	77	..	23.22	—7.31

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do act, their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. D 22

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 6.

The disturbance in north-west India has given rain in east Baluchistan, North Punjab and the surrounding hills. A few falls have occurred in north-east India. The chief amounts are:—Cherat and Drosh one and a half inches, Dera Ismail Khan a half, Peshawar, Parachinar and Sandeman one, Quetta, Chaman and Kallat a half.

A cold wave caused very rapid fall in temperature in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Extension eastwards of rainfall in Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th April, 1915, was 30.126 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correct-ign the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th April, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	..	29.889 Inches.
Temperature of Air	..	81.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	75.5 "
Dew Point	..	73.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.768 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	2 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	87.6 "
Minimum do. do.	..	76 6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	NW,NNE,NE,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	227 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. on Still.	Month	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. on Still.
	April.	h. m.	ft. in	Ap.	h. m.	ft. in
TU.	6	m 2 16	26 8	6	m 8 24	15 4
		2 30a	27 6		9 19a	20 8
W.	7	m 3 10	25 5	7	m 9 19	16 8
		4 39a	26 6		10 52a	20 11
TH.	8	m 4 19	24 8	8	m 10 34	18 0
		5 1a	25 11			
F.	9	m 7 48	24 1	9	m 2 9	19 9
		8 41a	26 4		1 52a	18 9
SAT.	10	m 0 0	25 1	10	m 3 2	18 8
		0 25a	26 9		2 56 a	18 4
SUN.	11	m 0 50	26 3	11	m 3 41	17 9
		1 0 3a	27 0		3 41 a	18 4
M.	12	m 1 0 30	26 11	12	m 4 12	16 11
		1 0 57a	27 2		4 13a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 6 (Tuesday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 54m
" 7 (Wednesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m
" 8 (Thursday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 53m
" 9 (Friday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 54m
" 10 (Saturday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 55m
" 11 (Sunday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 55m
" 12 (Monday	6h. 24m.	6h. 55m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h. 42.4m. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h 5-7m. p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h, 49-8m. p.m.

THE ANAVIL SAMAJ.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Anavil Samaj was held on Sunday last at 4 p.m. in Hirabag. The Samaj President being unavoidably absent, Mr. Doolabhji Ranchhodji Vakil of Bulsar was proposed to the chair. Many leading gentlemen of the community from the mofussil and the city were present.

The Secretary, Mr. Soorbhai G. Desai in submitting the annual report of the Managing Committee dealt with the untimely deaths of Professor Bhimbhai J. Nayak, the late lamented Secretary of the Anavil Samaj, Mr. Amritlal B. Desai, to whom the present status of the Samaj is due and life-members Messrs. Bhimbhai K. Desai and Ratanji Ranchhodji Desai.

During the year under report the number of members of the Samaj increased and at present it has 33 patrons, 450 life-members and 376 annual members. The fund with the Samaj at present is Rs. 29,712 for the education of boys and Rs. 3,756 for female education. The Samaj gave twenty scholarships for higher education and fourteen for primary education and have also helped the Anavil Boarding House of Surat.

The budget for the new year was submitted and passed unanimously and then the office bearers for the new year were elected.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

IMPRESSMENT OF STEAMERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

"Commerce" writes:—The steamers Malakuta, Kabinga and Botanist are being taken from the jute trade for Government purposes in spite of the efforts to the contrary of the Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association. The Botanist was the only steamer available for Liverpool and New Orleans; the removal of the Malakuta from the list will prevent the shipment of jute to London and Dundee for some time to come, but the Government cannot release any impressed vessel owing to military exigencies.

The Provincial Conference at Chapra negatived by a large majority the resolution urging the modification of the Defence of India Act.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain

A Royal Food for your Baby

Glaxo is used in the Royal Nurseries, as can be seen by the above appointment. This letter is from a doctor connected with the Royal Court of Spain.

Madrid.

"I am very pleased to state that the English product Glaxo" "(the special Infants' Food) has given excellent results in" "every instance where I have recommended it. It is very" "easy of digestion, even with children suffering from any" "gastric irregularities, and is of most marvellous nutri-" "tive power in first infancy, nothing in the way of a" "substitute being at all possible."

Glaxo is a complete food for all Babies, because it contains the same quantity of bone-making, brain-building and muscle-producing material as healthy breast milk.

Glaxo is made ready for Baby by adding hot water only—do not add either milk or cream. In two minutes Baby's Glaxo is ready, so simply done that a child can do it.

Glaxo is so similar to breast milk, that you can give Baby breast milk and Glaxo in turn, without any harm to Baby.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 4-8.

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Used with remarkable success in Loss of Memory, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insanity, and Mental Derangements. Removes hoarseness and improves the voice, and as such is valuable to Singers and Speakers.

Price Ans. 12 per phial.

EXTRACT GULANCHA LIQ. Co.

Our Liquid extract of Gulancha with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF KALMEGHA is an excellent combination for Malarial fever at all its stages. It enriches blood, improves appetite, removes dropsy and Anaemia and all liver complaints.

Price Re. one a phial.

EXTRACT KURCHI LIQ.

A specific for acute and chronic Dysentry, Used in conjunction with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF BAEL, it cures even the most obstinate cases.

Price Rs. 1-4 per phial.

"AQUA PTYCHOTIS CONC."

This wellknown preparation of ours is highly efficacious in Diarrhoea, Flatulence and other digestive disorders.

Price Ans. Eight per phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Agents:—NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY HAIRS

That's the all important question to every one. Is your hair getting thin? Is it getting grey? Is it getting brash, coarse and harsh to comb or dress? Does dandruff trouble you? All these troubles will be at an end by using a bottle of

KAMINIA OIL.

It is composed of excellent medical drugs, is delightful to use and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

It is also effecive in removing neuralgia, headache and weak sight. Added to all these it possesses a beautiful fragrant smell. Hundreds of testimonials from numerous friends and patrons who are unanimous in praising the good effects of this oil prove the truth of our assertions. We can only say, give it an honest trial, and you will find cause to be thankful and satisfied.

Price per Bot. Re. 1, V.P. As. 4 Extra. 3 Bots. Rs. 2-10, V.P. charges As. 7. Extra

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COMMERCIAL.

LANCASHIRE PIECE-GOODS.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 3.

From recent home advices it would appear there is an unsettled feeling in the Lancashire cotton industry with regard to possible developments in connection with the war. The effect of Government placing raw cotton on the contraband list and the material rise which has taken place in the price of the staple, tend to create a state of uneasiness which is not conducive to good business. It is felt that the basis of prices is anything but stable, and the lack of confidence which buyers all along have displayed seems to be rather on the increase than otherwise.

Throughout last month there was a distinct tendency in the demand for piece-goods falling away. During January there was a fair enquiry from this side for shirtings, and up to the middle of February there was quite a brisk demand for lighter fabrics, such as dhooties and Jaconets. This, however, has subsided considerably and there is a marked shrinkage in the wires which are despatched home.

In spite of this quiet feeling, Indian dealers are betraying very little anxiety regarding the trend of the market, and show no inclination to unload their holdings, even in part, as they feel confident a sharp rise in prices must take place sooner or later, when up-country traders will be compelled to come out as buyers. The impression gains ground, and not without reason that owing to the labour shortage in the spinning departments, higher costs of material and production, enhanced freights, and the difficulties in connection with punctual deliveries, must all tend to stiffen the market. It is also pretty well-known that manufacturers are far from satisfied with the rates which have been secured during the past month or two, which, in many cases, fall short of the bare cost of production, many concerns having actually lost money.

THE FREIGHT BOOM.

Although the freight excitement has simmered down to some extent, the position seems to have settled down on a very strong and firm basis, especially in our eastern market, where the shortage of tonnage is as pronounced as ever, rates being maintained at top figures. The greatest scarcity, however, exists on the Continent, the diversion of trade to the North Coast of France, to satisfy the civil population of France and the Allied armies, having created a great demand for tonnage in that centre: fixtures from America to ports in the same region also continue to be numerous and profitable. For the same reason, rates are very firm from the north of England and South Wales to French ports—not an unnatural circumstance, considering France is now getting pretty well all her coal supplies from these quarters. The coastal trade has also received a tremendous fillip, and huge sums are being earned by any suitable boat that offers.

In last mail-week the rate obtainable from the Tyne to London was 15s. 6d., twelve shillings over the normal rate, for a voyage which can be made, even under existing conditions, twice in a fort-night. Allowing for increased rates in wages, delays in ports, enhanced insurance, this works out at a probable profit of about 10s. per ton on a 15s. 6d. rate. A steamer with a carrying capacity of say 2,000 tons, will therefore be earning about £1,000 per week, subject to the usual unlooked for contingencies in being held up prior to loading or discharging.

It is therefore not surprising to learn that boats are changing hands in some cases for a price representing double their original cost. The lucky ones of course are only tramp boats, liners being in a very different position, as even with the rise recently announced in Conference rates, only brings their share up to 70 or 80 per cent. above the pre-war level, which increase probably does not effect more than to pay for the increased cost of working the liners.

An enterprising Indian gentleman was reported to have bought a discarded steamer belonging to a well-known Bombay service of liners for breaking-up purposes, and she was beached up Sewri way, preparatory to being submitted to the crowbar and hammer. She is, however, being hurriedly refitted, and is expected shortly to grace the briny once again with a bid for the plunder that is offering. It is a malignant typhoon that does not blow good somewhere!

CLOTHING FACTORIES FULL UP.

A Leeds correspondent writing to a home paper says:—

The position shows not a great deal of change so far as pressure of business is concerned. In spite of the great output of recent months, the Government is still demanding big supplies of khaki, and the opinion is held by the majority that we have not yet seen the end of this trade. There is no doubt that when the new armies get to the front there will be a greatly increased consumption of uniforms and great inroads on the reported large stocks of khaki held by the Government. In the making up of uniforms great pressure still continues, with no relief as regards a better supply of skilled labour. The wholesale clothing factories are usually engaged on Easter work about this time of the year, but this year this trade comes secondary to that of the Government. We hear of considerable complaint from the recruits about the long time they have to wait for their uniforms, but it is hard to see how they can be turned out quicker. Among the manufacturers also the need for more skilled operatives is much in evidence. By the recent new assessment the rateable value of most of the mills in the heavy woollen district have been considerably increased, machinery having been taken into account, and this extra cost will, of course, be of a permanent nature. The demand for civilian cloths is still strong, tweeds and serges being much wanted, but it is difficult to buy the latter in blues on account of the Government demand being so great; in fact, it is not easy to buy any cloths, that have yet to be made, for quick delivery. Manufacturers will not be bound to a specified date, but all mills are busy, and every effort is being made to cope with the trade. Raw materials are still rising, and the coal difficulty has been accentuated by small strikes around Batley. The Brodsworth decision has not made much difference yet, but has been warmly welcomed.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 5th.

New York Official noon call ..	May	9.77
	July	10.07

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p. m. on 5th April, 1915:—

Cotton	29,798 Bales.
Wheat	15,265 cwt.
Linseed	14,065 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seed	3,976 „
Ginjellyseed	1,241 „
Groundnuts	3,142 „
Castorseed	5,671 „
Rice	4,307 „
Myrabollans	1,118 „
Cottonseed	1,021 „
Mowraseed	614 „
Gram	7,323 „
Joowar	8,083 „
Maize	187 „
Barley	3,290 „

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

New York, April 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	30,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..	31,000
Futures at New York May	.. ..	9.76
Previous closing price	.. ..	9.80
Futures at New York July	.. ..	10.06
Previous closing price	.. ..	10.10
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	9.90
Previous price	.. ..	9.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	.. ..	9.19
Previous price	.. ..	9.06
Futures at New Orleans May	.. ..	9.49
Previous price	.. ..	9.40
Futures at New Orleans July	.. ..	9.75
Previous price	.. ..	9.65
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	7 7/8
Demand Bills	.. .. ..	4.79.35
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	50

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay April 6.

The market to-day opened quiet and under pressure of selling prices subsequently gave way Rs. 4-5. A fair business has been reported in all quantities preference being given rather to stapled styles.

At Colaba prices were still easier and new crop showed a decline of about Rs. 4 from morning rates. Ready cotton was in fair demand.

Quotations:—

Fine M. G. Broach April	Rs. 229.
Fine M. G. Broach May	Rs. 230.
Fine M. G. Bengal May	Rs. 166.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola May	Rs. 186.
Good M. G. Broach April 1916	Rs. 263.
Fully Good Bengal January 1916	Rs. 191.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola January 1916	Rs. 227.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	234	..	..	Apl. 25-15
„	235	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms) ..	..	195	..	Jan. 25-16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	172	158	..	May 1915
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	203	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Nagpore ..	200	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	197	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	194	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..	191	..	..	Do
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple ..	189	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	223	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	210	May 25-15
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	215/6	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	225/6	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	227	Do.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	269/0	April 1916
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	232/3	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Bengals ..	171	..	..	May 1915

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-5, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-3-3, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 5-15-6, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-9, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 7-4-9, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed. Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-1, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-3, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-2, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 6-6, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Rs. 27, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed.
Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-10, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.
Rs. 2-12, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 8-8, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. ..... Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar ..... Rs. 9-4, R. D. per cwt.
Red Jubbulpore ..... Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 29-32d. April.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do. forward ..... 3-16d. May.
Do. 4 m-s. do. ..... 1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 172¾ nominal
60 d-s. Hongkong 133½
Do. Shanghai 170¾
60 d-s. Yokohama 148¾

SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 6.

After the Easter holidays the Cotton Mill Share Market opened to-day and presented a healthy tone. In consequence of a good inquiry the quotations displayed a rising tendency and a fair amount of business was done at advancing rates. Tata Iron & Steel shares ruled very steady.

In Mill shares Davids stood firm at Rs. 542½, Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 407½ closed at Rs. 405. Standards advanced to Rs. 920, Madhavji to Rs. 1,122½, Finlays were in demand at Rs. 257½ and Simplex at Rs. 267½ c.d.

Centrals stood steady at Rs. 1,790 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,445.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 775

Colabas were in request at Rs. 1,320xd.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 862½ in the morning but later on improved to Rs. 872½ at the close.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,577½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 215.

A good lot of Central Provinces Ry. shares (old issue) changed hands at Rs. 118. Tapti Valley Ry. shares improved to Rs. 560xd.

Telephones advanced to Rs. 87½.

Central Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 16½.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 96¼ and Deferred after rising to Rs 200 closed at Rs. 197 for May settlement.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 1,127½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ p. c. G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 92½.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	8%	55
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,577½
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,750
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	54
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	Nil.	16½
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	27
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	Nom.	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11⅔	170
Standard Bk. {O 50 P 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld.	£4 £10	March.	5%	62½xd
Mercantile Bank ..				
£ {12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
{12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	36
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32 £1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	25	770
Bihmani Cotton Mill	100	..	Nil.	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	115
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	605xd.
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	390
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	187½
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	60	1,740
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	480
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	475
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	50	1,320 xd
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	540
Crescent ..	100	April.	Nil.	93 3-4
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	172½
David ..	250	do.	20	544½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	173½
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	395
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	405
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	40	1,270xd.
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	25
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	450
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	450
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	282½
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	65
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	Nil.	90
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	25	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	850
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	6	165
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	11	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	20	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,270
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	675
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	60	1,265
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,120
Maiua United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,840
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	50	1,700
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	60	2,300
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	200
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,065 xd.
Phœnix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	7	160
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	25	200
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Yr. 35	412
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,500
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	257½cd.
S. Mahratta ..	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	920
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	Nil.	105
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	195
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	35	1,445
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,025xd.
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton {O	500	..	Nil.	350
{P	500	..	Nil.	670
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	350
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs15yr.	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	6	260
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	80
Baroda Tram Co., .	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Electric Sup. {P	125	Jan.-Aug.	35Hyr.	872½
and T. Co. Ld. {O	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	171
	£10	..	6%	213
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	80
Bombay Land & Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam {O	250	Mar.-Sept.	5Hyr.	185
Navigation Co. {P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	247½
Central I.M. Co. Ld.	10	April.	1	25
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I. Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	535
The Eastern {O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh.
Chemical Co. {D 2sh	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement. Co. Rs. 200 ..	250	..	Nil.	202½
Katni Cement {O.	100	..	Nil.	85
{P.	40	..	Nil.	115
	100	..	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Oilcake Co. {O. {Old 100 New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
{P. 150	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
John Roberts & Co.	250	March.	7%	155
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Kamp & Co., Rs. 175	100	July	6%	50
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	do.	8.12½	140
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	Nil.	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	10	90
Mineral Price Co.	100	..	Rs. 10	135
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	6%	80 nom.
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	7%	65
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	30%	630
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	Rs. 34	38
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	45	782½
Sirdar Carbac Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	Nil.	14½
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	3	70 nom.
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	Nil.	12½
Tata Iron Steel {O	75	Jan.	6	100
{D	37	&	6%	96½
Co {P	150	June	6%	197
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	156
„ P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,125
„ Hydro" Deb. Con P.S. ..	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	1,129
Thacker & Co. ..	50	May.	34%	5%prem.
Telephone Co. ..	25	..	Rs. 3	200
Treacher & Co. ..	500	July	Nil.	88 475

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
CD—Cum dividend XD—Exdividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500nom50
Bibert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Areul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	D.	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sahapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P. & M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	117½
Jumna Cing & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	75	910
New Mofussil Co., .	400	Nov.	50	765
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	500 xd
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	123
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	9%	146xd.
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	Do.	6½%	645xd.
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	118½
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4%	115
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	103
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 50 ..	100	Do.	New	51
*Sara Siraiganj Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Jan-July.		74½
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 50.	100	Jan.-July.	New	55
*Sind Light Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	8%	175
Tapti Valley Railway ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	562½ xd.
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	119

* 4% Int. paid during Construction.

INDIA AND ANILINE DYE INDUSTRY.

In the House of Commons on March 4, Sir John Harmood-Banner asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the losses incurred by cotton spinning companies in India in consequence of the failure of the supply of anitine dyes; and if any steps had been taken to provide a sufficient supply for future manufacturing purposes.

Mr. Charles Roberts: The Secretary of State has rendered all the assistance in his power, in communication with the Board of Trade, to Indian users of dyes to enable them to procure from holders and manufacturers of dye-stuffs in this country a fair share of the available supplies, and to obtain licences to export these commodities to India.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEW PROCRESS DISCOVERED BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

Some examples of "Kodachrome," a new process of photography in colours, were shown at the Royal Photographic Society on March 10. The process is the discovery of Mr. Kenneth Mees, an Englishman living in the United States.

The new method consists in exposing two plates, sensitized for all colours, either simultaneously or in quick succession, one through a red filter, the other through a green filter. The plates are developed and fixed in the usual manner, after which the black silver forming the image is removed by simple chemical means. The plates are then dyed—that taken through the red filter in a green dye, and that taken through the green filter in a red dye. The plates take up the dyes in inverse proportion to the original silver deposit. They are then brought face to face and bound up in register, the combination of the two-colour images by transmitted light giving a reproduction of the original.

In the portraits shown the flesh tints were especially well rendered, and the absence of the screen rulings and dots of the usual three-colour process undoubtedly adds to the effect. From the commercial point of view the most important factor is that any number of copies can be reproduced from the original pair of negatives. In that case the original negatives are preserved as negatives, master glass positives being made from them by contact in the usual way, and from these the required number of negative duplicates.

It is also claimed that the process only adds two very simple operations to the ordinary method of dealing with a photographic plate—namely, the bleaching and dyeing, and also that it has the fundamental advantage that the plates can be retouched, etched, and air-brushed, thus giving the artistic operator full scope for his abilities.

PHOSPHORISED FOOD.

ESSENTIAL FOR INDIA'S CLIMATE.

Are your nerves giving you trouble?

Few of us escape during the hot season. We get irritable, depressed run down disinclined for work and—but who does not know the constant and unending symptoms, nervous and physical?

The nerves are at the bottom of it all, for our nerves rule our bodies. It behoves us, therefore, to be particularly careful to nourish the nerves while the hot season lasts.

Everybody knows that phosphorus is the *sine qua non* for nerve-nutrition. The author of "Successful Therapeutics in Disorders of the Nervous System" writes: "Disease of the nervous system is associated with loss of phosphorus." (Loss of phosphorous, indeed, is responsible for all nervous symptoms.) "It follows, therefore, that restoration to health must depend on giving a substance from which phosphorus may be absorbed and retained, thus re-establishing the normal conditions of the nervous system. It may be asserted with confidence that no preparation affords such opportunity for phosphorus assimilation as Sanatogen."

Sanatogen benefits everybody who is run down by heat.

The Archbishop of Bombay writes: "I use Sanatogen every now and then, under my doctor's advice, and always derive great benefit from it."

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

S. 719

A Secunderabad telegram states:—Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur C.S.I., C.I.E., was the recipient of a congratulatory address on Monday evening from the Parsi community on his elevation to the high office of Sadar-Ul-Maham in the Political Department of H. H. the Nizam's service.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 6th.

Clan Chattan	Pill	Glasgow

DEPARTURES.

April 5th.

Lunga	Cutbush	Karachi

April 6th.

Roma	Andrew	Genoa
Sardinia	Jeffreys	Shanghai
Saima	Rasmussen	Bangkok

The following vessels received port clearance yesterday.

Steamer	Saima	for	Rangkok

The following vesssls entered Docks for loading.

Steamer	Rheimfels	for	Glasgow, etc.

S. S. Clan Chattan:—The steamer Clan Chattan, 2,500 tons, Captain R. Pill, arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, which port she left on the 19th February and called at Liverpool, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Okerjee will sail to-day for Basra and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Saima:—The steamer Saima, 679 tons, Captain S. Rasmussen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok via Colombo, Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, April 6th, 1915.

A Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. & Co
B Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
C. & R. Taiyabai	H. Kass	A. M. Jeewanje
D & E. Begum	Atkin	T. Morrison & Co
F. Asahi Maru	Kutchiti	S. Tyebji & Sons
K. Jeddah	Loftus	T. Morrison & Co
P. Peter Jebsen	Nienweja	D. Nanjee & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	Abubakar	R. N. & Co.
Sabarmati	Saboodin	
Satranji	M. Hussein	
Ponani	Suleman	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Europa Maru	Hirano	R. Bomonji & Co
2 Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co
4 Ischia	Paolette	Maritima Italiana
6 Rotenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. Co
9 Varela	Denia	B. I. S. N. & Co
10/11 Kanagawa Maru	Higoi	N. Y. Kaisha
12 Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
14 Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
15 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. Graham & Co
Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennet	P. & O. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Hejas	Gray	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Cooeyanna	Shi linghaw	M. M. & Co
Clan Chattan	Pill	J. Finlay & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Inveran	Adam	W. & A. G. & Co
Kowiet	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	T. M. & Co
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani.
Silsira	Bryn	Bombay S.N. & Co
Singu	Reid	Shaw Wallace & Co
Ujina	Abbot	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

April 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 600 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 212 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 142 bales wool, E. Mohomed; 136 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 55 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 1 bale wool, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 23 bales wool, B. Hurbhum; 9 bales wool, M. Balia; 150 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 135 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 26 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 2,880 cwts. linseed cake, 560 cwts. cotton seed cake, Breul and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 600 bales cotton, 5,000 cwts. linseed, 500 cwts. rape seed, 5,998 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 991 cwts. lentils, 991 cwts. castor seed, 1,980 cwts. rape seed, 200 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri; 100 cwts cashew nuts, 200 cwts. gum Arabic, 4 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 200 cwts. tallow, H. A. Oomar and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 520 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 200 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

Culna (s) 500 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 700 bales hemp, H. Govindjee; 325 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji and Co.; 200 bales hemp, G. Veerjee and Co.; 500 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Rotenfels (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 10,010 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 10,000 cwts. castor seed, Sanday and Co.; 1,999 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MOSTYN DEEPS.

Rhœnfels (s) 3,000 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Taiyabi (s) 150 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Peter Jebsen (s) 7,360 cwts. mowraseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Europe Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Saigon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Breul & Co.

Europe Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Breul & Co.; 200 bales cotton N. Rajaram & Co.; 1,500 bales cotton M. B Kaisha.

Kanagana Maru (s) 218 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 85 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

Asahi Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, G. Dassa & Co.; 400 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Second Round: Lusitanian Sp. Club v. Republican H. C.
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co., Limited, Ordinary General Meeting, Alice Buildings, 5 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Farewell performance of the musical comedy revue "Duke's Visit" by the "World's Trio," 6-30 p.m., at the Gaiety and 10 p.m. at Edwardes Theatre.

THURSDAY, April 8.

Bombay Corporation Meeting 3-40 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Second Round: Rangers v. Byculla United.
Lady Petit's Garden Party to Mr. Hill, Petit Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Chess Club Annual Meeting 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 9.

Oriental Life Insurance Company's Annual Meeting 3 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Second Round: Grant Medical College v. Parsi Cyclists.
English Mail due in harbour, 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 10.

Credit Bank in Liquidation: Creditors' meeting in Specie Bank Office, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Second Round: Jhansi 2nd Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifles v. Hornets Athletic.

MONDAY, April 12.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Second Round: G. I. P. Ry., v. Bhusawal Gymkhana.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m., "The World's Trio."
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

GIBSON.—At Mahableshwar, on the 29th March, 1915, the wife of Captain H. Gibson, R.A.M.C., of a son.

TRENCH.—At Simla, on the 30th March, 1915, the wife of Captain A. C. Trench, R. E., of a daughter.

PETERS.—At Croydon, Surrey, on the 31st March, 1915, the wife of C. R. Peters, Indian Police, of a son.

BILL.—On the 25th March, at Bannu, the wife of J. H. Bill, I.C.S., of a daughter.

RAYE.—On the 27th March, at Raneegunge, the wife of W. Alf. Raye, Bengal Paper Mills, of a daughter. (English, Madras and Up-country papers please copy.)

RITCHIE.—On the 28th March, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major C. MacIver Ritchie, R.F., of a daughter (still-born).

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN—FULTON.—At the Cathedral, Lahore, on the 29th March, 1915, by the Rev. T. H. Wheeler, Chaplain, Charles de Carteret Martin, M.B., Ch.B., I.M.S., 2nd surviving son of S. J. Martin, Esq., of Binsar House, Kumaon, and Mrs. Martin, to Anita Amalia, daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Carri Fulton, Durham Light Infantry, and of Mrs. Carri Fulton, of Summerland, Guernsey.

DEATH.

GORDON.—In hospital at Poperinghe, Belgium, on the 19th November, 1914, of wounds received in action near Ypres on November 14th while attached to the 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain John Frederick Strathearn Gordon, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), younger son of the late General Sir John J. H. Gordon, G.C.B., Indian Army, formerly Member of the Council of India, India Office, and of the late Hon. Lady Gordon.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 6th April 1915

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

Embarkation.—Wednesday 7th April. Members detailed for duty on Wednesday, the 7th April, will parade at 8-30 a.m., at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Dock (S. S. Taroba) Dress.—Khaki.

Leave.—Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned N. C. Officers Squadron Sergt-Major F. C. Annesley, Ex: India from 5th April to 6th October 1915.
Corpl. Trumpeter H. R. Harris, Ex: Bombay from 6th to 24th April 1915.

Promotion.—Corporal J. R. Webster, Bombay Light Horse was promoted 2nd Lieut. attached (Lahore) Divisional Signal Company, with effect from the 27th February 1915.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bttn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Nibelungen" ..... Wagner
Overture—"Stradella" ..... Flotow
Valse—"Ciribiribin" ..... Bucalossi
Selection—"Gipsy Love" ..... Lehar
Parisian Sketches—(1) "Demoiselle Chic" (2) Bal Masque" ..... Fletcher
Potpourrie—"Melodious Memories" ... Finck
"God Save the King Emperor."

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—Malbrouk Monkey (Ceropitnecus Gnosurus) by Mrs. Jos. Smith. Pigmy Antelope from East Africa by Mr. E. W. Harper.

MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of March, was 483 of whom 414 were males and 69 females.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, four attacks and one death from plague and six attacks and two deaths from small-pox were recorded in Bombay city, the four plague attacks being reported from Dongri Kumbharwada, Tardeo and Byculla. There are no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 5, as compared with 124 the corresponding day of 1914 and 112 of The total number of rats caught by the cipal rat-catchers was 1,951, out of which are found to be plague stricken. Umer- contributed three of these, Dongri 4, Mandvi 10, Chukla 2, Market 3, Dhobi Talao 2, Khetwadi 2, Kamatipura 4, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi 1 each.

DIOCESAN AND CHURCH SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Diocesan Church Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral Girls' School, Fort, the Lord Bishop of Bombay presiding.

Mr. J. C. Hall, read the annual report in the course of which he stated that while the effect of the war on the funds of the Society was not specially noticeable at the end of the financial year, the committee expected to feel the effects during the current year, firstly, in reduced subscription owing to the numerous subscribers, who had left India, and, secondly, in increased applications from institutions and Societies in England. The committee in order to try and meet the situation, at the proposal of the Bishop, started a special fund, called the "War Emergency Fund," for which they made an urgent appeal for support. The committee was pleased to report that the financial position of the Society at the close of the year was more satisfactory than had been anticipated. Subscriptions showed slow increase and offertories showed a substantial increase; and the expenses were reduced by Rs. 508. During the year the committee was called upon to pay fewer grants than in the past few years, while applications for grants did not appreciable decrease. The committee appreciated the withdrawal of the application for a grant of Rs. 700 and odd made by the Christ Church, Byculla, for the renovation of the organ in view of the uncertain financial position of the society. Grants outstanding at the close of the financial year amounted to Rs. 22,279. During the current year, the committee expected to be called upon to make payments to a large proportion of these outstanding grants, and in addition to this there were grants that might be made in 1915, and applications for help from the Emergency Fund. To meet this, the committee required a sum of Rs. 1,500 to be raised during 1915. The committee, therefore, made a most earnest appeal for increased support during the coming year.

On the motion of Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood seconded by Mr. P. R. Wilson, the report was approved and adopted. Office bearers were then appointed, after which the chairman addressed the meeting. He spoke on the very valuable work done by the Society in preparing the Diocese for the Council and on the excellent administration of its funds. He thanked the committee for the very good work done by them and observed that he did not think any society had done better than them. He regretted to say that the amount of money was not a success and he warned them that to go on like that was most dangerous. It was very important to back up the Society and he hoped that in future they would go on much further.

On the motion of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and all those who worked to organise the meeting. Mr. Aston wished a most prosperous voyage to the Bishop and Mrs. Palmer, on their brief tour to Europe.

ECHO OF RANGOON "NAVJOT."

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF THE FIRE-TEMPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 6.

A suit has been filed in the Chief Court on behalf of Mr. M. Cowasjee and three others against Miss Bella, adopted daughter of Mr. S. Cowasjee praying for a declaration, that the first defendant was not entitled to the use of the Parsi Fire-Temple in Dalhousie Street or the buildings standing on the land or to participate in any of the religious ceremonies performed therein and for an injunction restraining the first defendant from entering the temple premises and the second defendant from taking the first defendant into the temple premises.

The circumstances alleged in the plaint are that on March 21, 1915, on the occasion of the Jamsedji Naoroz day the second defendant brought Miss Bella to the temple and caused her to sit within its precincts while the "Jussan" ceremony was being performed. Thereby they not only wounded the religious feelings of the Parsi community but also caused desecration of the temple. The reasons assigned for that are that Bella being the child of an alien was not a Parsi and could not be allowed to have access to the temple precincts or be allowed the use and benefits of the temple or religious institutions dedicated for the use of the Parsi community.

The plaintiffs believed that unless restrained by the Court the defendants would repeat the trespass and wrongful act complained of.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

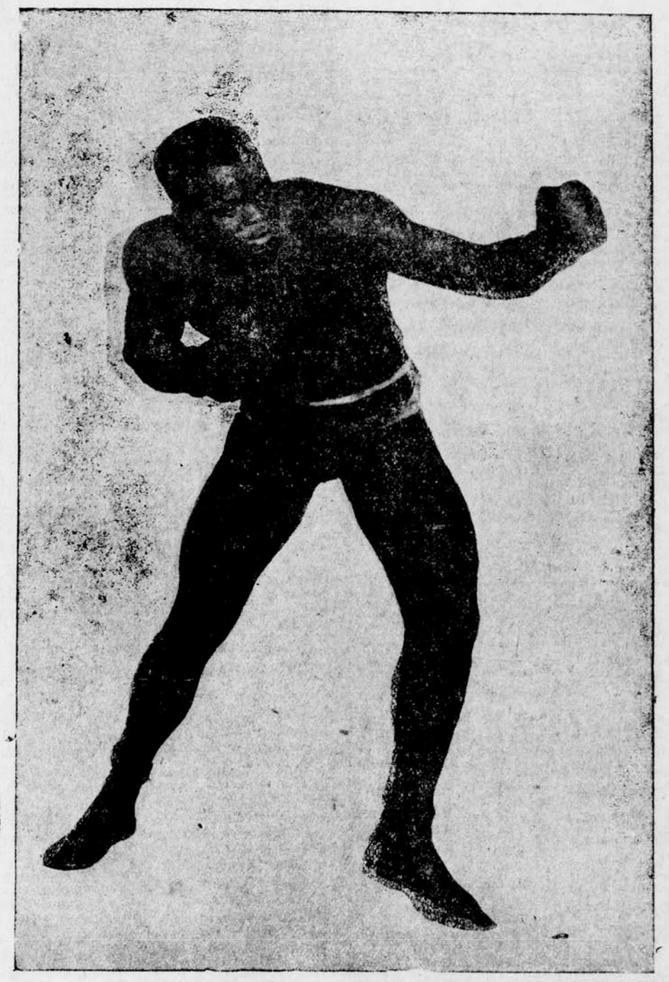
CALCUTTA, April 6.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Governor presiding, the non-official members urged the necessity for improving sanitation and education. The Mahomedan members particularly prayed for greater facilities in Mahomedan education. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea prayed for fiscal autonomy in Bengal which would eventually lead to provincial autonomy. The members hoped that Governemnt would take the opportunity created by the war to improve agriculture and manufactures.

In the course of official replies the Government measures for the improvement of education and sanitation were explained. Mr. Beatson Bell made an outline of the policy of the Government regarding industrial improvement and said a scheme had been forwarded for the appointment of a Director of Industries for Bengal.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

JACK JOHNSON.



The famous pugilist who has been defeated at Havana by Jesse Willard a Cowboy, in the Heavy-weight Championship of the world, at the twenty-sixth round in a forty-five round contest.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (1) DREW WITH R. G. A. COLABA. (1)

There was quite a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators on the Gymkhana ground on Tuesday when the above teams after an extra ten minutes' play retired with honours equal the scores being one goal all. The game was a fast and interesting one, tricky runs, hard hits and judicious defensive play characterising the operations throughout. The pace was well maintained, the short passing of the home team against the long passes of the artillery men being very prominent. The sides were very even'y matched but on the general run of the play, the Artillery team worked better as a whole their understanding among themselves in the forward line and between the offensive and defensive ranks being more noticeable. The Gymkhana team underwent some changes, Gerrard keeping goal in place of Turner who was put as left half-back, Quinn going as centre half-back. The change had the desired effect for as a line, they gave a better display than what the other trio had done against the Parsi Hockey Association team. Gerrard in goal did not have much to do, but barring one instance, to all the calls made on his resources he responded with tact and alacrity. The backs Elphick and Baines had a very busy time almost throughout and they had to play for all they were worth to stave off the onslaughts by the Artillery forwards on their defence. Elphick had better command over the ball than his partner. As already stated the Gymkhana half-line though not very quick was very plodding and each of the trio strained every nerve to feed his forwards and break up the opposing attack, Kilby being most prominent of the lot. Turner was constantly on the move as was Quinn both of whom worked in defence. Quinn, however should give up his left-handed hooks and strokes which are not in the least effective. However, as matters stood, the Gymkhana halves had to bear the brunt of defence. Kilby having had to guard the Artillery left wing. Spain who was a tricky and hard sprinter, was the most hard working man and never slackened his speed nor failed to keep a strict watch over his "man." The Gymkhana forwards, in spite of individual brilliance were an uneven lot Captain Rigby being very slow to utilise the openings made for him. The inside forwards Captain Yates, Asher and Sothers dodged well at times, occasionally resorted to short passes and made good dashes, but generally speaking lacked cohesion and finished up rather tamely. They missed chances of scoring and on one occasion a sure goal was missed, Captain Yates' shot grazing past the upright.

On the general run of play and as a team, the Artillery team rendered a better account of themselves than their opponents. Slade, the right back was the mainstay of their defence, his judicious and well-timed clearances eliciting applause from all quarters. In fact, he was the saviour of his side. He was a host in himself and was very ably supported by his partner Llewllyn. Time after time he cleared his coast with hard drives and was hardly to be found wanting. The gunners' half-line fed their forwards very consistently and followed the progress of their forwards well, but were slow to fall back. Captain Roche was incessantly on the move and staved off some rushes with remarkable judgment and precision. Wright and O'Neill were also very hard-working, the former in particular being responsible for developing fine defensive tactics and interception of passes. The military forwards as a line worked with greater understanding than the opposing quintette. But their long passes were ineffective the Gymkhana halves being ever on the alert. Spain, the left-winger was the pick of the lot and with greater support from his inside men would have carried his team through the ordeal with a decent margin. The Artillery forwards were very fast and if they take to short passing they will make themselves quite a formidable lot.

Considering the balance of exchanges it is difficult to say which was the better team on the day's play, and it is not safe to risk an opinion to who should win on replay. The work of the military forwards was better finished than that of their opponents, who often got themselves mixed up being too near each other in their anxiety to get at the ball.

THE GAME.

There was no score during the initial period. Within two minutes from the restart McGarry scored for the R. G. A. Seven minutes before the call of time Asher scored off a corner shot thus drawing level. No further score was recorded after that. An extra minutes' play was then decided on but neither team could secure the lead even after playing extra time.

Owing to extreme pressure we cannot enter into the details of the play.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana—Gerrard, goal; Elphick and Baines, backs; Kilby, Quinn and Turner, halves; Masters, Captain Yates, Asher, Sothers and Captain Rigby, forwards.

R. G. A. (Colaba)—Mercer, goal; Slade and Llewllyn, backs; Captain Roche, Wright and O'Neill, halves; Boulsover, Franklin, McGarry, Farmer and Spain, forwards.

Referees:—Mr. Ward and Sgt. Butt.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Second Round:—Bombay Gymkhana v. R. G. A. Colaba. (Replay).

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 3—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

To-day—Bombay Gymkhana v. R. G. A. Colaba (Replay).

Thursday, April 8—Lusitanian Sporting Club v. Republican H. C.

Friday, April 9—Rangers v. Byculla United H. C.

Saturday, April 10—Grant Medical College v. Parsi Cyclists.

Monday, April 12—Jhansi 2nd Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vl. Rifles v. Hornets Athletic.

Tuesday, April 13—G. I. P. Ry. v. Bhusaval Gymkhana.

Wednesday, April 14—Igatpuri Ry. Gymkhana v. Eastern Telegraphs.

Thursday, April 15—Lonavla Gymkhana v. Instituto Luso Indiano.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

DATES FIXED

According to an arrangement previously made, all the matches of the Quadrangular cricket tournament will be played this year at Poona. The first match will be played on the 6th, 7th and 8th September, the second on the 9th, 10th and 11th, and the final on the 13th, 14th and 15th idem

LUCKNOW RACES.

EASTER MEETING: FIRST DAY.

(Specially Reported for The "Chronicle.")

LUCKNOW, April 6.

The Easter meeting which is a new departure to help owners and trainers, so many officers being away at the front, opened to-day in comparatively cool weather. Many prominent Bombay owners were present and Mr. Reynolds kindly acted as handicapper. There were large fields and racing was excellent. The band of the 4th Rajputs was in attendance.

The following are details:—

COUNTRYBRED PLATE, 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ariff's COMMON, 7-0, Japhell 1
The Maharaja of Patiala's HOUSEMAID, 9-6, Quinn 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's HARDCASH, 9-12, Mohameddin 3
Also ran:—Mirbani, 6-0.

Betting:—3 to 2 against Hardcash and Housemaid, 4 to 1 Mirbani and Common.

The Race.—Common led from the four furlongs and although challenged by Housemaid won easily by 2 lengths, half a length between second and third.

Time.—1min. 18 3-5sec.

ARAB HANDICAP, 1,000 yards.

Col. Mussenden's MONTY, 9-2, Trahan ... 1
Captain Cairns & Mr. Sanford's DUHALLOW, 8-5, A. Hoyt 2
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's FLYING MACHINE, 7-8, Mujeed 3
Thakur Rajendra Singh's MAFUSH, 10-0, Mosamdin 4
Also ran:—Nainava, 9-8; Brandy II., 8-11; and Collector, 8-8.

Betting:—4 to 1 Brandy II. and Flying Machine, 5 to 1 Mafush, Monty, Collector and Flying Bird.

The Race.—Monty secured place in rails and half way from home led the field with Duhallow close up. Won by one and a quarter lengths, one length between second and third, a short neck between third and fourth.

EASTER HANDICAP, 5 furlongs.

Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patialas' ALICE, 10-5, Quinn 1*
Khan Bahadur Israr Hosain and General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's IMPERIALIST, 9-11, Purtoo Singh 1*
Mr. Symonds SHAMROCK, 8-5, carried 8-6, Pratt 3
Mr. Mostyn Owen's MISS ZENA, 8-0, carried 8-2, Trahan 4
*Dead Heat.
Also ran:—Sahana, 7-9; Bonnie Blush, 7-6, carried 7-9; Lady Honour, 7-5, carried 7-7.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Imperialist, 5 to 4 Alice, 3 to 1 Sahana, 4 to 1 Shamrock and Bonnie Blush, 6 to 1 Lady Honour.

The Race.—To an indifferent start they came into the straight with Imperialist on the inside. The latter held the lead, followed closely by the others. Then Alice drew out a few yards from home and came level dead heat for the first place. 1½ lengths between dead heaters and third, 1 length between third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 5-1/5sec.

In a run off after the last race Alice won in a canter by three-quarters of a length in 1min. 6-1/5sec.

STAND PLATE, 5 furlongs.

Colonel Mussendns DANCING MISTRESS, 9-2, Trahan 1
Mr. G. K.'s VEERA, 9-7, Harrison 2
Captain Meynell's SILVER MEMORY, 8-7, Native 3
Thakur Sripal Singh's MAYFLY IV., 10-5, Mosamdin 4
Also Ran:—Kit Grey Leg, 8-4, Rowley Mile, 6-7.

The Race:—They were despatched to a good start and came round the bend together then Veera got the heels of her field but was caught and passed by Dancing Mistress two furlongs from home. Won by 1-1/4 lengths, 2-1/2 lengths between second and third, 1¼ lengths between third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 3/25 secs.

OUDH HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Watson Smyth's ALI BABA, 8-12, Trahan 1
Sirdars Diyal Singh and Jaswant Singh,s OLD JOE, 7-2, Japeth 2
Captain Cairnes and Mr. Samford's DUHALLOW, 7-13, A. Hoyt 3
Mr. Woodward's SUNPOT, 9-2, Kees 4
Also ran.—Soomsam, 9-12, Thabashin, 9-0, Sweden, 9-0; Beethoven, 7-12, carried 8-5; Tanin, 6-7, carried 7-2.

Betting.—3 to 1 Soomsam and Welcome, 4 to 1 Beethoven, 5 to 1 Sunspot, Ali Baba, Duhallow and Old Joe, 7 to 1 Tanin.

The Race.—Sweden and Old Joe cut out the running with the others close up. Ali Baba drew ahead near home and won a good race by 1½ lengths, 1 lenth between second and third, a neck between third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 53 3-5 secs.

BONUS TO EUROPEAN EMPLOYEES OF B. I. S. N. CO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 6.

The European employees of the B. I. S. N. Co., on all steamers afloat whether in Government Service as transports or carrying out usual runs have been granted war bonus of fifteen per cent. on their salaries from January 1, 1915, and is to continue as long as the war lasts.

THE LANCASHIRE DRUMMER V. C.

At the London Mansion House during mail week the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the Musicians' Company, presented gold watches to three musicians who have been awarded the Victoria Cross. The Master of the Company (Captain T. P. Chamier) introduced two of the heroes to the Lord Mayor. The third man who had won that distinction was, he said, still in hospital, but the Company's presentation watch would be forwarded to him.

The two present were Drummer Spencer John Bent (who has since been promoted corporal), 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, and Drummer William Kenny (since made a lance corporal), 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders. Bent was awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry at Le Gheer when, after his officer, platoon sergeant, and section commander had been struck down, he took command and succeeded in holding the position. Drummer Bent had previously distinguished himself on two occasions by bringing up ammunition under heavy fire, and again when he brought into cover wounded men. Drummer Kenny won the decoration for rescuing wounded men on five occasions under very heavy fire, and for twice saving machine guns.

Bandsman Thomas Edward Rendle, of the 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who is still in hospital, was awarded the V. C. for attending to wounded under very heavy fire and rescuing men from trenches in which they were buried.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

It was generally anticipated that in the final of the Gymkhana mixed doubles the consistently steady play of Captain Kemble and Mrs. Turner would prove quite equal to the task of giving Mr. and Mrs. Simms fifteen in each game, Mr. Simms' superiority being somewhat discounted by the comparative inexperience of the Gymkhana Courts of his partner. Simms as in previous ties displayed commendable and on the whole discreet energy but he occasionally poached with ill success and lost points thereby. Captain Kemble was uncertain and not at his best but Mrs. Turner was as safe as usual and ably defended the base line.

Kemble served first and lost. Simms quickly won the next game while Mrs. Turner lost her service, the eventual tournament winners therefore leading 3 games to love. Mrs. Simms here lost her service. Simms then, by lethargic net play lost his service again easily, he and his partner therefore leading 4—2. Play became rather more exciting and some excellently contested rallies took place. The score was called four all when Kemble lost his service. It was then only necessary for Simms to win the first set. This he did, but not without a struggle, at one time bidding fair to follow Kemble's example. The second set at the beginning was a replica of the first, Kemble and Mrs. Turner losing their services and Simms winning his. Mrs. Simms again lost hers, Kemble won his second and then to the general surprise Simms lost his second. Mrs. Turner by some excellent base line play won the next and the score was called 4—3 in her favour. Then Mrs. Simms rose gallantly to the occasion and if a double fault be excepted (even the writer is not infallible) won her subsequent service with great "éclat" to the accompaniment of prolonged applause. Kemble served next and it must be said, played weakly, although he did not appear to suffer from nervousness, which potential handicap might have been considered a palliation. Simms started the final and as it proved conclusive the game erratically but eventually went to game, set and match with a great shot which completely beat his lady opponent. Altogether it was an exciting, interesting and pleasurable "finale" to a thoroughly enjoyable tournament.

Result:—Mr. and Mrs. Simms beat Capt Kemble and Mrs. Turner, 6—4; 6—4.

HANDICAP SINGLES. (A)

C. C. Sherwood (scr) beat N. Marryat (scr), 6—0; 6—2.

E. J. Bunbury (—15) beat K. Mc.I. Kemp, pl. 4—6; 6—4; 6—4.

POONA MUNICIPAL SCANDAL.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 5

Mr. R. G. Gordon, Assistant Collector, delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Bhikubhai Mulchand, pearl merchant of Pooona City and twelve others, were charged under sections 485 and 109, I. P. C., with preparing or abetting the preparation of false proxies for the purpose of a bye-election of the Poona City Municipality on 25th January, 1913, with a view to secure the election of the said Bhikubhai Mulchand.

There was also another charge under section 471 of fraudulently using the forged proxies against accused No. 2 of which he was acquitted.

With the exception of accused Nos. 8 and 10 who were acquitted all accused were convicted and sentenced as follows:—

Bhikubhai Mulchand one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400; Krishnaji Ganesh Kaikar three weeks' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300; Mohunlal Bulakidas a fine of Rs. 400; Chotalal Nagindas three weeks' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100; the rest were fined from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 each except No. 5 who was fined Rs. 10.

ASSAULT ON A CONSTABLE.

HONORARY MAGISTRATE SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Mr. T. Clough, Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore disposed of a case in which Dr. Ghosal, an Honorary Magistrate, and two others were prosecuted at the instance of a police constable.

The prosecution alleged that while the constable was taking a fruit seller to police station for obstructing the road the second and third accused by order of Dr Ghosal assaulted the constable and rescued the fruit seller.

The Magistrate convicted all the three accused. Dr. Ghosal was fined Rs. 100, the second accused Rs. 30 and the third was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

DAMAGE TO ROADSBY HEAVY MOTORS

In view of the complaints which have been made as to damage caused to roads by certain classes of heavy motors and locomotives, the President of the Local Government Board has appointed a small Expert Committee to inquire into the sufficiency of the existing requirements with respect to the construction of these vehicles, including widths of wheels, widths of tires diameters of wheels, &c.

The terms of reference are:—"To consider the law and regulations relating to the construction and use of road locomotives and heavy motor-cars in Great Britain and to report what amendments, if any, are desirable."

The Committee will consist of:—Mr. E. Shortt, K.C., M.P. (Chairman), Mr. A. G. G. Asher, W.S., Mr. P. M. Crosthwait. M.I.C.E., Mr. H. H. Humphreys, A. M. I. C. E., Mr. E. J. Lovegrove, M. I. C. E., Mr. J. E. Thornycroft, A. M. I. C. E., and Mr. J. Willmot, F. S. I., with Mr. R. J. Simpson, of the Local Government Board, as secretary.

It is understood that a Joint Select Committee to consider questions relating to contributions by motor omnibuses to the cost of road maintenance is also contemplated.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 7, 1915.

BRITAIN AND ISLAM.

In the course of the interesting and highly important speech which he made at the banquet given in his honour by Mr. Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, on Monday night, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill paid a tribute to the Mahomedan community of Bombay, which, if couched in superlative terms, was fully deserved. Mr. Hill pointed out that the Mahomedans of Bombay occupy a position of great responsibility in regard to the Mahomedan opinion of India generally, and this in a sense is true, though we do not know whether it would be safe to accept it as a corollary that the Mahomedan opinion of India can always be counted upon to take its lead or tone from the Mahomedans of Bombay. That would be an exaggerated claim which it might be dangerous to entertain, because there are other influences and currents moving in the Mahomedan communities of other provinces,—notably for instance in the Punjab and Bengal,—which might, and sometimes do, give rise to movements with which Bombay may not be concerned at all, and in regard to which the interest of Bombay Mahomedans may be purely platonic. It would not be safe, therefore, as we have said, to say that what Mahomedan Bombay says to-day Mahomedan India will say to-morrow. But it is true that the geographical position of Bombay and its nearer relationship with the outer world, and especially with Arabia, keeps the Mahomedans of Bombay in closer touch with external Mahomedan opinion, and places it in that respect, as Mr. Hill said, in a position of special responsibility, and certainly gives it special opportunities for setting the tone of Mahomedan opinion in India in regard to those larger questions which affect the world of Islam as a whole.

That responsibility, as Mr. Hill said, has been discharged in a wholly admirable manner. The Mahomedans of Bombay have shown a steadfast and loyal support to the Empire, which has earned the gratitude of Government,—a gratitude which Mr. Hill, we are glad to say, did not hesitate frankly to express. There is a class of opinion which is fond of telling us that the Mahomedans of India are loyal because it is their duty to be loyal and because it is to their interest to be loyal, and consequently there is nothing to make a fuss about and nothing to be specially grateful for. It is a mean mind that is unable to realise that there is something beyond this platitudinous aspect of the matter, in the true exercise and expression of loyalty at a time when it would have been very easy for anyone, animated by a desire to do so, as Mr. Hill said, to make trouble for the Government. And we are glad that Mr. Hill, speaking with the authority of his position as a member of the Government, who is in close touch with the Mahomedan community, ungrudgingly acknowledged what most of us feel, that among the many services which have been rendered to the Empire by the people of India in these grave times, none has exceeded or can exceed the splendid loyalty of the Mahomedans, who, oppressed and grieved as they have been at the spectacle of the Government and country of their revered Caliph in conflict with Great Britain, have never swerved from the allegiance they owe to the King-Emperor, and have given, as true and loyal subjects of the Crown, invaluable assistance to His Majesty's Government in the waging of the war and the maintenance of peace and order within the Empire. And nowhere has this loyalty been more splendidly shown than in the Presidency of Bombay. And, if the time comes, when the Government may have an opportunity of showing in a practical form their recognition of this helpful attitude during a period of stress and storm, and under circumstances which have put a special strain on the feelings of Mahomedans, we trust and believe that it will take advantage of it in a no less generous spirit than that which actuated Mr. Hill in his expressions on Monday night at the Moslem League Banquet.

But, perhaps, the most important part of Mr. Hill's speech was that in which, passing from the recognition of the services of the Mahomedan leaders in the past and the present, he ventured upon certain assurances for the future. It was necessary, as he said, to be cautious in speaking in regard to a position that has not yet materialised, but he asked his hearers to believe that "in so far as it is in any way possible to safeguard and preserve the interests of Islam, of which Great Britain is the greatest power, those means will be adopted" and the Government of Great Britain would do everything in their power to preserve the rights of Mahomedans. That is an assurance, which, we feel sure, will be welcomed by Moslems in India and will be accepted by them in the spirit which it illustrates. The Mahomedans of India must recognise the delicacy of the situation in which the Government of Great Britain is likely, ere long, to be placed, and, we are sure, it is far from their intention or desire to do or say anything which might be an embarrassment to the King's Ministers in the conduct of the war to the final triumph of the Allied forces. But it is none the less true, that the recent exhibition of certain tendencies in some quarters have been calculated to cause them no little anxiety, and, while they can never lose sight of the fact that the Power in whose keeping the prestige of Islam lay has been deluded into a betrayal of its trust, that prestige remains in their eyes an ideal which they hope not to see ruthlessly destroyed. And, when Mr. Hill says "the interests of Great Britain and Islam are identical",—as indeed they are and should be,—we may take it that when the time comes, the influence of Great Britain will be thrown in the scale on the side on which the preservation of that ideal lies.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

The Note presented by the Ambassador of the United States may officially be characterised as friendly, but there are points in it which demonstrate that the State Department at Washington takes a too casual view of those changes in naval warfare which have necessitated certain defensive measures on our part. It is an old story but a true one that the greatness of the British is not so much due to their aptitude for making laws as for conserving them, and history bears self-sufficing witness that Britain has been the foremost to respect the rights of neutral nations during war, as established by law. But, unfortunately we are fighting a relentless and irresponsible foe, who since last August has defied every principle of international law, comity and usage and violated all precedents. It is of the most vital interest to our Empire that nothing should be exported in neutral ships to the German coast, which would augment the enemy's resources for carrying on the war. In the earlier stages of the campaign Britain was ready to acquiesce in any arrangement which could have tended to relieve the apparent shortage in food supplies which appeared to prevail in Germany. But since the Kaiser's government have thought fit to monopolise food supplies and use them for purposes contrary to those for which they were intended, and in a manner likely to weaken our economic hold on the *German Army*, it is entirely erroneous to suppose that the British Admiralty could have continued along the lines of their previous generous intentions. No Power could be more jealous of the rights of Neutrals than Great Britain, and she has given ample evidence of the fact since the declaration of the war, but we cannot and will not permit any *arrierès penseés* to interfere with what we conceive to be legitimate measures of retaliation on the gross and hideous piracy practised on the high seas by our ruthless foes. Merchantmen of the United States, so long as they conform to our Ordinance that they carry no goods adjudged as contraband by his Majesty's Government, may rest assured of every courtesy and protection from the British Fleet. Beyond this neither circumstance nor expediency can urge Britain to go.

Notes of the Day.

A Grave in Flanders.

The "Harrovian," the Harrow School magazine, contains the following touching poem by Lord Crewe, whose son-in-law, Captain the Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, M.P., was killed in action in November:—

Here in the marshland, past the battered bridge,
One of a hundred grains untimely sown,
Here, with his comrades of the hard-won ridge
He rests, unknown.

His horoscope had seemed so plainly drawn—
School triumphs, earned apace in work and play;
Friendships at will; then love's delightful dawn
And mellowing day.

Home fostering hope; some service to the State;
Benignant age; then the long tryst to keep
Where in the yew-tree shadow congregate
His fathers sleep.

Was here the one thing needful to distil
From life's alembic, through this holier fate,
The man's essential soul, the hero will?
We ask; and wait.

The King's Example.

His Majesty the King has set a splendid example to the nation by acting on his conditional promise contained in his letter to Mr. Lloyd George and directing that no alcoholic liquors shall be consumed in any of His Majesty's houses. It is to be hoped that His Majesty's action will now be followed by all those holding positions in which the setting of an example of this sort is likely to be effective. Sir Edward Clarke recently made an eloquent appeal in the columns of "The Times" to the clergy to abstain from alcoholic drinks during the war. The appeal was taken up by several leading Divines among whom was Bishop Welldon, who wrote:—

Great Britain has not yet altogether imitated the self-restraint of Russia and France; it has not yet fully realized that the issue of the war is the most fateful in all human history. But, if anybody doubts the value or the urgency of Sir Edward Clarke's appeal, he may well read the testimony of Mr. Stanley Washburn in your paper to-day to the "benefits of prohibition, not only," as he says, in the Army, but in every phase of Russian life.

A noble opportunity is now set before the clergy; the Archbishop of Canterbury has already invited them to take advantage of it. Is it too much to hope that they will show themselves, by example as by precept, the leaders in the new crusade of temperance?

Effect in Bombay?

Bombay we suppose is too far away from England for the fine spirit of example and self-sacrifice set by the King to influence people here. We are not face to face with the problem which the "lure of drink" has created at Home, in regard to the national capacity to fulfil the obligations thrown upon the country by the need for a sober people to manufacture the material for the conduct of the war and a sober army to fight our battles. But we do think that there are certain quarters here in Bombay where the example is required. The behaviour of the men of the Navy and Army in this city is generally speaking admirable, but there is a certain element which by excessive indulgence tends to bring discredit on the whole. The scenes to be noticed when some of the bars in the city close their doors at eleven o'clock at night are not exactly edifying. We do not refer, of course, to the better class of restaurants, such as Green's but there are others, where there seems to be no restriction on the supply of liquor to people who have already had more than enough, and where a little closer attention on the part of the police and the naval and military pickets is desirable for the good name of the city as well as that of the Services. It is a matter which the authorities of both might easily put right, by example as well as the necessary action.

The Troubles in Portugal.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Lisbon reports a serious religious riot at Caldas da Rainha, a well-known health resort in the province of Estremadura. The state of politics in Portugal just now is such that the least spark anywhere is likely to cause a conflagration. The Democratic party regard both the Militarists and the Catholics with suspicion as plotting to restore the monarchy and the hooting of a religious procession, which might not be a serious incident at any other time, has on this occasion led to a free fight and the throwing of a bomb at the Catholic side in the crowd. Matters in Portugal just now are not improved by the fact that the Castro Cabinet is ruling without the assistance of Parliament and will continue to do so until June 6, when the elections will take place on the new franchise, which includes Army officers and sergeants, and will thus strengthen the poll of the military party.

History of the Crisis.

The events leading up to the present political crisis began to mature towards the end of Jnuary, when the Democratic party came in conflict with the Military party. Arising out of a somewhat trivial incident of the transfer of a captain from a provincial village, a general movement on the part of the military for the removal of the Minister of War began. Allegations by the Democratic party that the military movement was Monarchical served to render the situation more acute, and the Ministry tendered its resignation *en bloc*. The President, Senhor Arriaga, sent for General Pimenta de Castro, and it was announced on January 28 that he had formed a Ministry. During the expiring days of the old Ministry the Democratic party sought to execute a *coup d'etat*, but this failed, and the resignation of the Ministry took place on the same date as the appointment of General de Castro's Cabinet. The victory of the Military party was completed by the promulgation of a decree on February 24 fixing the date of the General Election.

A Cromwellian Incident.

A remarkable incident took place at the beginning of March when the Democratic Deputies and Senators declared their intention of holding a sitting in Congress notwithstanding the prohibition of the Government and the authorities surrounded Parliament with a cordon of the Republican Guard, thus preventing ingress. Senhor Machado and the Presidents of the Chambers appeared, and on being refused admittance withdrew after handing a protest to the officer commanding the Guards. Senhores Costa and Machado and 90 Democratic members proceeded to hold a sitting in a house in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, where they voted a motion by Senhor Costa in which the opinion was expressed that Senhor Arriaga and the Ministry had placed themselves outside the law and the Constitution.

What is Wrong with Germany?

From Messrs. Longmans we have received a very valuable contribution on the modern phases of the German mind in Harbutt Dawson's book—"What is wrong with Germany." This well-known author on Teuton psychology takes us over a long course of exploration into the mysteries of Kaiserism, Junkerism and the other decadent germs which have bred in the Prussian State that disastrous frame of mind, whose fruit is the devastation of to-day. Mr. Dawson recalls a conversation with Prince von Bismark in which the latter denounced the idea of German Colonial expansion, seeing in this ideal a cause for conflict with the older empires. The Iron Chancellor, we can now say, displayed on this occasion that wonderful foresight which will ever give him a place among the most illustrious statesman of the world. But since the pilot was dropped, the idea of conflict with other races and empires, far from being repugnant to the German mind, became their *modus operandi*, and Mr. Dawson, by copious references to the most eminent German writers, thinkers and soldiers, shows how the idea of war gradually replaced in national *morale* both the desire and the reverence for peace. The chief interest of this book and its originality lies in the author's moderation, and, instead of indulging in the too common and sometimes senseless vituperation of the Germans, he makes them their own accusers and slays them with the words from their own mouths. To the student of German psychology and the war-morale of the enemy the volume of Mr. Harbutt Dawson comes as a useful and dignified contribution.

A Great Cricketer.

The death under extremely painful circumstances of Mr. A. E. Stoddart, the famous English cricketer, will be received with keen regret throughout the cricketing world. The late Mr. Stoddart retired from first-class cricket many years ago but in the eighties and nineties of the last century he was one of the most prominent exponents of the game, perhaps the greatest wielder of the willow of that age, after "W. G." His batting presented a fine combination of great powers of punishment and a tenacious defence. In the early "Tests" between England and Australia, it was he, who opening the English innings with the veteran Doctor, gave his side on many an occasion a good start which contributed in no small measure to the ultimate success of his side. George Giffen in his reminiscences of Anglo-Australian cricket has paid a deserved tribute to his prowess with the bat by saying that on most occasions it was he, who, in conjunction with Dr. Grace, drove the first nail into the coffin of the Cornstalks and indeed the first-wicket records of these two eminent cricketers in the "test" struggles have, rarely if at all, been since excelled. He was, besides, an excellent skipper and successfully captained two representative English teams to Australia. He made a deep mark upon the cricket history of his time and his death, under circumstances which recall the equally tragic end of Arthur Shrewsbury, will be deeply regretted by every cricketer.

Official and Personal.

The death is announced at the age of 68 of Mr. Harry Abbott, Manager of the Jaintpore Indigo Concern in Tirhoot. Mr. Abbott came to India in the sixties and in 1872 commenced his life-long connection with the Jaintpore concern. All the Jaintpore factories were built and managed by him. Mr. Abbott was well-known in the sporting circles and frequently attended Sonepur meetings and Calcutta races and at one time he was the editor-proprietor of the "Indian Planters' Gazette." He leaves a widow and daughter.

Mr. B. N. Mitra, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, has been appointed Controller of War Accounts. Mr. Sturdy who is coming out from the India Office will act as Audit Expert. Both Messrs. Mitra and Sturdy will take up their appointments almost immediately.

It is most likely that Mr. Leslie Jones, Sessions Judge, Gujranwala Division, will be acting as a Judge of the Punjab Chief Court on Sir Alfred Kensington's retirement.

Mr. Justice Rossigunl continues on the Punjab Chief Court bench during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Scott-Smith.

WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY

GROWING PROOFS OF BRUTALITY.

There was a striking debate in the House of Commons in mail-week, says "The Times" on the treatment of British prisoners of war in Germany. Sir Henry Dalziel, who raised the question, read extracts from letters some of which conveyed the impression that our soldiers were being treated with great harshness in German prisoners' camps.

Lord Robert Cecil, in a judicial speech, gave a different impression. His view was that though officers had been treated with great harshness and brutality in all the amenities of life, they had not had to suffer hardships likely to be injurious to their health. He did not feel quite so sure as to the men. Still, he would most bitterly regret anything in the nature of reprisals against the German prisoners in this country. We must treat the German prisoners according to our ideas of right whatever the Germans might think it right to do to our men.

Mr. Primrose, in the course of a detailed reply for the Government, suggested that there was an inclination to exaggerate the harshness of the treatment which our soldiers received in Germany. He understood that our wounded in hospital had been well treated. While the treatment of prisoners on their way through Germany had been very harsh in many cases, the evidence showed that parcels of food and money were usually delivered, if sent through the Post Office. The Government, he announced, had every reason to hope that Germany would agree to their scheme that officials from the American Quartermaster-General's Department should work at Berlin under the American Ambassador, getting into permanent touch with the prisoners' camps and distributing whatever was sent for our men. This scheme would ensure that the British prisoners had enough to eat and sufficient clothes to wear.

The sum of £27,000, Mr. Primrose stated, had been sent out in the last few months to the American Ambassador in Berlin for distributing among the British prisoners, and £20,000 more was dispatched recently. The House warmly cheered his expression of heartfelt gratitude to the American Government for their help. Finally, he contended —again with the cordial agreement of the House—that it would be bad policy to try to pay back on the prisoners in our hands any ill-treatment received by our prisoners in Germany.

At question time, Mr. Primrose announced that in deference to the express wish and desire of the Pope, the German Government had agreed to the mutual exchange of invalid civilians.

AUSTRALIA AND ASIATIC IMMIGRATION

In the House of Commons on March 4, Mr. Outhwaite asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been drawn to the condemnation by the Prime Minister of Australia of the action of the Governor of South Australia in delivering a speech advocating the introduction of Asiatics into Australia; and whether he had addressed any communications to the Governors of self-governing States, suggesting that they should endeavour to secure the remission of legislation directed against the immigration of Indians, in view of the military services now being rendered by Indian soldiers.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt: The answer to the first question is yes, and to the second question, no.

THE TROUBLE AT SINGAPORE.

In the House of Commons on March 9, Mr. George Terrell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could give any further information concerning the recent riot or mutiny at Singapore; and as to the circumstances which led to the loss of life of so many officers and soldiers.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt: I cannot add anything at present to the information which has already been given in the Press and by the Secretary of State for India in another place, but I am expecting a full Report from the Governor, and on its arrival I will consider what further information can be made public.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

U. S. & BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

BRUSH IN THE BLACK SEA.

THREE MERCHANTMEN TORPEDOED.

GRATIFYING RESULTS OF RECENT AIR RAID.

America has presented a Note to Britain on the question of the blockade of Germany. It is manifest, says the Note, that limitations are placed on neutral ships beyond the right of search and stoppage of contraband which are a distinct invasion of neutral rights. Whatever form an effective blockade may take it is possible to conform at least to the spirit and essence of the rules of war and permit traffic except in contraband.

The United States has asked Germany to pay 228,060 dollars compensation for the sinking of the steamer William Frye by the Pinz Eitel Friedrich. It is expected that the Prinz will be interned shortly.

Three more steamers are reported to have been torpedoed. The crews were saved.

The French authorities have received precise information regarding the damage done by British aircraft on March 24th. The airship shed at Bergen Sainte Augathe was seriously damaged, also the airship itself, and two submarines were destroyed and one damaged in the shipbuilding yard at Hoboken, which was burned.

King George has directed that no wines, spirits or beer shall now be consumed in any of His Majesty's houses.

THE DRINK QUESTION.

KING GEORGE'S EXAMPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 5.

King George has directed that from to-morrow no wines, spirits or beer shall be consumed in any of his Majesty's houses.

LONDON, April 6.

The King's courage in taking a noble lead on the liquor question is the theme of all editorial articles to-day which anticipate that his example will be generally followed.

MR. BALFOUR'S PATRIOTISM.

CO-OPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, April 6.

Mr. Balfour has placed his services unreservedly at the disposal of Government. He is constantly engaged with the Imperial Defence Committee.

RECRUITING ACTIVITY IN IRELAND.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, April 6.

ecruiting is very active in Limerick for Munster Fusiliers. Crowds assemble night at the barracks and cheer re- s. This is the first time such demonstra- have occurred in Irish history.

NEUTRALS AND BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

AMERICAN NOTE TO BRITAIN.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

AMERICA AND NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

NOTE TO BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 5.

The Press Bureau to-night issues an American Note with a covering letter from Dr. Page, United States Ambassador in London, who expresses an earnest assurance that the United States' views are given in a most friendly spirit in accordance with the usual candour characterising the relations of the two Governments to which a large measure is due to uninterrupted Anglo-American peace and amity for a century.

The Note dwells on the existing international law and says that a novel feature of the British blockade is that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts.

LIMITATIONS ON NEUTRAL SHIPS.

It is manifest, continues the Note, that limitations are placed on neutral ships beyond the right of search and stoppage of contraband which are a distinct invasion of neutral rights.

Of course, it goes on, the United States is not oblivious of the recent great changes in naval warfare, especially owing to the use of submarines, mines and aircraft, but whatever form an effective blockade may take it is possible to conform at least to the spirit and essence of the rules of war and permit traffic except in contraband.

A REASON—NOT AN EXCUSE.

The United States Government notes that Britain affirms the necessity to retaliate to German methods, but, recalling the principles on which Britain has always scrupulously acted it interprets this as a reason for certain extraordinary naval activities, not as in any way an excuse for any unlawful action.

The United States expresses gratification at the wide discretion afforded to the Prize Court and the instructions to the Fleet and Customs officials to act with the utmost promptitude.

The United States takes it for granted that American merchantmen will not be interfered with unless carrying contraband or goods destined for or proceeding to the belligerent ports affected.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The Note concludes by anticipating that Britain will make full reparation for any act violating neutral rights, should such act occur, reiterating that the United States Government insists on the rights of United States citizens.

THREE VESSELS TORPEDOED.

LONDON, April 5.

The small Glasgow steamer Olivine and the Russian ship Hermes have been torpedoed in the Channel. The crews were saved.

LONDON, April 6.

The Cardiff steamer Northlands has been torpedoed.

The crew were given five minutes to leave.

They were brought to Deal by a Belgian steamer.

The Olivine had a net register tonnage of 240, and was built in 1902.

The Hermes was a steamer of 2045 tons net register, built in 1897.

The gross tonnage of the Northlands was 2,776. She was built in 1900 for the Northlands S. S. Co., Ltd. (Jones, Hallett & Co.)

SWEDISH STEAMER SEIZED BY GERMANS.

COPENHAGEN, April 6.

The Germans in the Baltic have seized a Swedish steamer, named England, from South America with maize for Stockholm.

The Swedish steamer England displaces 2,680 tons.

ESCAPE OF TWO GERMAN PRISONERS

LONDON, April 6.

Two German officers interned in a concentration camp in Denbighshire have escaped.

One was an aviator rescued in the North Sea.

A reward has been offered for their apprehension.

EXPENSIVE PRIVATEERING.

AMERICA'S CLAIM FOR THE WILLIAM FRYE.

228,060 DOLLARS COMPENSATION WANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, April 6.

The United States has asked Germany to pay 228,060 dollars compensation for the sinking of the steamer William Frye by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

The William Frye was sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich with a number of other boats. She was carrying wheat at the time to Queenstown, and it was claimed at the time that the Germans had no right to sink her. Subsequent enquiries revealed the cargo was not American-owned and that compensation could only be expected on the hull. In the first instance the sinking of the William Frye was defended by Count Bernstoff, on the ground that it was in accordance with the Declaration of London.

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.

EXPECTED TO BE INTERNED.

NEWPORT NEWS, April 6.

The Commandant of the Norfolk Navy yard went on board the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and conferred with the commander. It is expected that the vessel will be interned shortly.

SERBO-BULGARIAN TROUBLE.

A FRONTIER INCIDENT.

NISH, April 5.

Bulgarian irregulars numbering over a regiment attacked the Servian blockhouse at Valendovo and compelled the Serbian guards to retire.

A Serbian regiment arrived and scattered the Bulgarians who left 80 dead.

The Serbians had 60 killed and many wounded.

The Bulgarians took two old guns.

GOVERNMENT OF BUSRA.

COLLECTION OF TAXES BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 6.

The British Government at Busra has issued the following notice:—

"Notice is hereby given that the British military authorities have begun the collection of the land taxes due on account of the Turkish year 1330 which ended on 13th March, 1915. Those who can show that they had already paid to the Ottoman authorities before the British occupation will not be required to pay over again. It has now been represented that owing to the disturbances of the past year many land owners will have great difficulty in paying. The British military authorities have accordingly decided that only those who are well known to have ample resources will be required to pay in full and they will receive separate notices. As to the others all those from whom £T10 or over is due will be given a full acquittance for the whole amount due, provided they pay either into the office of the Revenue Commissioner or to their Moukhtar or Tahsildar one quarter of the amount due from them before the 10th April 1915. If they fail to pay one quarter by that date a full acquittance will not be given them and the whole amount will be recovered from them within the next six months. As to those from whom less than £T10 is due, as they are mostly poor men, the British military authorities have been pleased to remit the demands altogether on account of the year 1330 and will recover nothing from them."

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

PROHIBITION ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 6.

The following Proclamation has been issued by the Military Governor of Busra, Major D. A. C. Brownlow:—

"It having been brought to notice that certain persons in Busra are trafficking with the enemy and are supplying them with foodstuffs and other stores, it is hereby ordered that no export of goods of any kind from Busra either by land or by water wil be permitted without a pass signed by an officer especially deputed for that purpose. Any person attempting to evade this order will render himself liable to the most severe penalties."

RECENT AIR RAID FROM DUNKIRK.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE EFFECTED.

SUBMARINES DESTROYED AND SHIP-YARD BURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 5.

The afternoon communiqué says there is nothing to report.

The French military authorities have received precise information regarding the damage done by British aircraft on March 26th.

The airship shed at Berghen Sainte Augathe was seriously damaged, also the airship itself.

The shipbuilding yard at Hoboken was burned and two submarines destroyed, a third being damaged.

Forty German workmen were killed and sixty-two wounded.

The aeroplane raid referred to took place on March 24th and was an attack on the enemy's submarine works at Hoboken near Antwerp by the British aeroplane squadron from Dunkirk. Planing down to a thousand feet the aviators dropped four bombs each on submarines under construction. Five submarines were observed to be on the slips, and two in the works were seen to be on fire.

ZEPPELIN VISITS DUNKIRK.

DUNKIRK, April, 4.

A zeppelin appeared in the roadstead on Sunday night but was sighted by destroyers and returned to the German lines.

RAIN AND FOG ON WESTERN FRONT.

THREE LINES OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

PARIS, April 6.

The evening communiqué says rain and fog prevail along the whole front. We have captured three lines of trenches in Ailly Wood, south-east of St. Mihiel.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES CONTINUE

BRUSH WITH GOEBEN AND BRESLAU.

PETROGRAD, April 5.

A communiqué says:—"Westward of the Niemen we have continued our successful advance at certain points.

"Desperate fighting is taking place in the Carpathians, northward of Bartfeld, where we have taken 1,200 prisoners.

"We have continued our progress in Mezolaborcz and the Uzsok regions, taking more than two thousand prisoners, and another thousand in the fight north of Czernowitz.

"Our fleet on Saturday exchanged shots at long range with the Goeben and Breslau off the coast of the Crimea, and pursued them until dusk. Our destroyers encountered them again at night a hundred miles from the Bosphorus, but the cruisers opened a hot fire and escaped."

SINKING OF THE MEDJIDIEH

OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED BY TURKEY

LONDON, April 5.

Turkish headquarters admit the sinking of the cruiser Medjidieh. While pursuing Russian mine-sweepers she approached Odessa and struck a mine. The crew were saved by other Turkish warships.

The Medjidieh was torpedoed to prevent the Russians salving her.

TURKEY'S AEROPLANE SQUADRON.

SUPPLIED BY GERMANY

ROME, April 5.

Since March the Germans have supplied Turkey with a squadron of taubes, which have been carrying out reconnaissances over the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

VON DER GOLTZ.

AMSTERDAM, April 6.

Field-Marshal von der Goltz has arrived at Vienna.

He is returning to Constantinople.

GERMAN CALLOUSNESS

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF WOUNDED.

BRITISH RESCUERS FIRED ON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 5.

"Eye-witness" at British headquarters says that everything is quiet except for some fine marksmanship by our gunners in exploding a magazine and obtaining some direct hits on the German guns.

Prussians, Bavarians and Saxons took part in the Neuve Chapelle fight, but their co-operation was not hearty. Saxon and Bavarian prisoners expressed great indignation at the way they were flung into action from Bois Dubiez, to support an imaginary firing line. They affirmed that they had been grossly mishandled by the Prussian officers.

The Germans treated their own wounded with the utmost callousness, leaving many in the front of the trenches. Our men, out of pity, went to rescue them, but the Germans continued to fire on them although they knew our men were engaged on an errand of mercy. They were Saxons and Bavarians who were lying wounded, while Prussians manned the trenches.

"Eye-witness" quotes letters indicating that foodstuffs in Germany are growing more expensive, and that there is a great dearth of pig iron, hampering the manufacture of munitions.

THE BATTLE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

A COMBATANT'S NARRATIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 6.

A narrative of the battle of Neuve Chapelle by a combatant, which has been published, says:—

The Lincolnshires and Berkshires made a primary assault with the greatest dash.

The former lost 311 killed and wounded.

The first rush was made in the morning of March 10th under a hot fire.

Captain Bastard was the first to reach the enemy's trenches and he was closely followed by Captain Peake with a blocking party.

The latter rushed up to the trench and threw grenades at the retreating Germans, compelling them to return to the trench where they surrendered.

Captain Peake was shot as he advanced down the trench holding the blue flag in the air and thus offering a conspicuous target.

Two more companies followed through the gap and made the first charge.

The men were most elated and many were hit yet they continued to advance.

Checked by a deep channel of water, the men retired fifty yards and entrenched.

Here they were exposed to an enfilading fire which caused many casualties and eventually the sniper was hauled out of a "Jack Johnson" hole in the Scottish Rifles uniform. He met with his deserts.

Meanwhile the Second Royal Irish Rifles came up to continue the pursuit.

We cheered them lustily as they passed.

Lieutenant Graham was rallying them round him with a French newsboy's horn and giving "View Halloa" occasionally just as a master collects his pack.

The Lincolnshires entrenched themselves under Major Howley who took command after Colonel McAndrew had been killed.

They were sitting in a trench next morning when a sudden flash knocked the writer forward but he was unscathed though Major Howley, who was sitting close beside him, was killed by a shell which came through the parapet.

The writer says that the Colonel's leg was shattered shortly after the charge began and he died within an hour. He must have suffered agony but his sole concern was how the regiment was doing. He asked constantly: "Have they taken the trenches?" and insisted on being propped up so that he could view the assault and thus be watching when God claimed him.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 5.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain W. Halswelle, Highland Light Infantry.

LONDON, April 6.

WOUNDED.

Major G. F. Evans, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. W. J. Forster, East Lancs.

Second-Lieut. Jung, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieut. A. N. Smith, Medicals.

JACK JOHNSON BEATEN.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY COWBOY.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND SPECTATORS PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HAVANA, April 5.

A white pugilist named Jesse Willard has beaten Jack Johnson in the heavy-weight championship of the world, at the twenty-sixth round.

JOHNSON'S UNPOPULARITY.

WELL-BEATEN AND KNOCKED OUT.

HAVANA, April 6.

The sympathy of the public was with Willard, who is a cowboy. Fifteen thousand spectators were present. They jeered at Johnson throughout. Many at the end forced their way to the platform and threatened the negro. Soldiers present who were maintaining order had to protect Johnson.

It was a forty-five round contest. Johnson, who was smiling and jesting, punished his nervous opponent severely during the opening rounds, but after prolonged sparring the negro was evidently fatigued, while Willard suddenly became aggressive and did what he liked with Johnson during the last four rounds, finally knocking him out.

RIOTS IN PORTUGAL.

BOMB THROWN AT CROWD.

LONDON, April 5.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Lisbon says a religious procession at Caldas da Rainha, on Friday, was hooted by democrats and a fight ensued, shots being fired.

The crowd attacked a shop kept by a democratic leader, who threw a bomb at the crowd wounding several persons. The shopkeeper was arrested.

The houses of democrats were searched for explosives on Friday.

WRECK OF DUTCH MAIL STEAMER.

CREW AND FOUR PASSENGERS DROWNED

NEW YORK, April 6.

The Dutch mail steamer Prins-Maurots has been wrecked at Cape Hatteras. The crew of 49 together with four passengers were drowned.

The Prins-Maurots was a vessel of 2,121 (gross) tons. She was built in 1900.

FAMOUS CRICKETER'S SUICIDE.

LONDON, April 5.

At the inquest on the famous cricketer Stoddart, who was found shot, a verdict of suicide was returned.

MEMORIAL TO AN ADMIRAL.

SIR F. RICHARD'S WORK FOR THE NAV

In the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral on March 5 Admiral of the Fleet Sir Gerard Noel unveiled a marble portrait medallion in a frame of alabaster to the memory of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick W. Richards. The tablet is surmounted by the naval crown, and the sculptor, Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, has introduced several naval emblems. It bears the following inscription:—"Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick W. Richards, G. C. B., D. C. L., First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, 1893-99. Vigilant and resolute. With singleness of heart and purpose he devoted his life to the Navy and to the Empire, 1833-1912."

Sir Gerard Noel said Sir Frederick Richards was known among his friends as "King Dick," and he was a sovereign among men. He foresaw the troubles we were now in, and of all men that lived in the last 100 years he was the man who knew and had the power to establish the Navy on its right footing. When he became First Sea Lord, in 1893, he considered that the Navy was being neglected, but he carried through his programme, in spite of the opposition of the Prime Minister of the day.

The dedication service was conducted by Dean Inge, assisted by Canon Simpson. Among those present were:—

Admirals of the Fleet Sir E. H. Seymour, Sir A. D. Fanshawe, Lord Walter Kerr, and Sir C. F. Hotham, Admirals Sir Richard Poore, Lord Charles Bereford, Sir Arthur Moore, and Sir G. Atkinson-Willes, Lord Sydenham, Lord Shuttleworth, Sir James Dirk, Sir James Williamson, and Sir C. Inigo Thomas.

The trust fund of the memorial amounts to £2,500, and assures an income of over £100 a year, which is to be devoted to naval beneficent purposes.

ATROCITIES IN BELGIUM

GERMAN OFFICER'S NARRATIVE.

MASSACRE BY ORDER.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired on Wednesday March 10, as follows:—

Bearing every evidence of verisimilitude, there is published in *L'Echo Belge* an account by a former German officer, of the terrible acts committed in Belgium by the German army. For obvious reasons the author's name is not given, but the editor testifies to personal knowledge of him as an officer of the Infantry Reserve, who served with the first German army to enter Belgium. He remained with the troops until Jan. 23, when, revolted by the conduct of the campaign, he availed himself of an opportunity to resign has commission.

His story, which, he says, he was compelled to write from motives of justice and equity, is the first account published by an actual German eye-witness of, and a compulsory participant in, the deeds of the German army. It bears out in every way the official Belgian reports of the atrocities committed. Following is a translation of the most interesting passages:

"Hardly had we arrived on Belgian soil than the word was given to treat the civil population with exemplary severity. The Belgians were painted in such colours by those in authority that everyone who had remained to save his possessions was looked upon as a franc-tireur. In a word, our soldiers were roused to such a degree against the civilians that violent acts became inevitable. Cases were quoted to us of civilians who had fired on German soldiers. In view of these systematic excitations nothing that happened in Belgium is surprising. Who was to blame? Undoubtedly our superior officers.

"From the time of our first march in Belgian territory terrible things happened. On the way to Liege we passed at twilight three hamlets. Our mounted patrols told us they had been fired on from one of the houses. There was no investigation as to whether the shots had been fired by soldiers, but the order was immediately given that the three hamlets were to be burned and the fugitives shot. No distinction was made between men and women, young and old. In the German army an order is a sacred thing. It is obeyed. Any disobedience would have been punished by death.

"Half an hour afterwards the three villages were on fire. I heard several rounds, each costing the life of a civilian. We saw the children flying in their nightshirts. Everybody was shot. These who, not daring to fly, hid themselves in remote corners of their houses were burned alive. The soldiers already considered themselves as masters of the country and acted accordingly.

WHOLESALE PLUNDER.

"At this time, also, we were told that the wells and fountains, not to speak of the streams of water, had been poisoned by the Belgians. Immediately the soldiers learned this they went to the village chemist and without formal process, accused him of having sold the poison intended to contaminate the water. The chemist had no time to protest or to prove his innocence. His shop was immediately set on fire, and he himself was finally shot on the ashes of his house. I myself never saw any fountains or wells poisoned, nor did I ever hear a shot fired by a civilian.

"I tried to control my men. They simply laughed at me. My superior officer called me a sentimentalist and 'Meucker,' and even threatened to relieve me of my command. As our march continued we halted at each village, and passed the time in pillaging the houses. Our efforts were not confined to bread and articles of food; all articles of value, of gold, silver, and other things, were stolen. All the things that the soldiers were not able to use or carry away were broken or destroyed. These acts were committed by men of every grade. Each thought that he was allowed personally to enrich himself. I often tried to restrain my men. They laughed in my face. I was powerless before their rage. The officers agreed with them.

"Everywhere where the soldiers were lodged had the appearance of a ravaged country. I could give a hundred cases where the houses were sacked and afterwards burned. These things often happened when the soldiers were drunk. I saw soldiers so soaked with wine that it was two or three days before they recovered their senses. Two soldiers of my regiment, while drunk, cut off the head of a woman, a widow of about 35 years, who owned a little cafe. I had to insist on their being shot, and they perished, thanks to my insistence.

"Everywhere women were molested or violated. No young girl could risk being seen in the street. They frequently came to the Commandant to complain of bad treatment, but their complaints were of no avail. It is quite clear, therefore, that the great cruelty of the soldiers was approved, and that knowing this they committed their excesses 'a l'aise.'"

The writer proceeds to point out that soldiers of all grades gave fraudulent requisition orders in order to enrich themselves, and even went the length of placing a copy of the Imperial Eagle on these bogus orders, by taking an impression from a coin. He predicts that a large portion of the bonds now held by the Belgians will be found, after the war, to be absolutely fraudulent, and that on examination the writing will be found to be ridiculous nonsense.

PRIESTS MALTREATED.

"Every Belgian civilian," he continues, "was considered on sight a franc-tireur, and treated accordingly. I write these lines without any feeling or partisanship, and I am able to say that I never met a Belgian civilian carrying any sort of arms. I never heard firing. I was in the front line of fighting until Jan. 23, and, surely, in six months I should have had the opportunity of seeing at least one franc-tireur. Moreover, I do not believe that Belgian civilians ever had the courage to kill a German soldier, or to endanger his life.

"Why, too, were the Catholic priests maltreated? Without any proof they were accused of a thousand crimes of espionage. Among the German officers there was a terrible hatred against Catholic priests. Whenever any treachery was discovered in Belgium, it was always the priest who was held responsible. Churches were used as stables, holy vessels were broken, the vestments of the priests were used for cleaning army vehicles. Everywhere the soldiers conducted themselves as savages. The death of a civilian was a thing of everyday occurrence, and was looked upon as quite legitimate.

"Everywhere the German army went were to be seen the traces of its misdeeds, and not one of my colleagues, whatever his regiment, is able to deny it. I saw with my own eyes everything I have related, and can prove it if necessary.

"As to the situation of the German armies, it becomes worse day by day. Our best soldiers, those who were sent to gain a rapid victory, are dead or disabled. There remain only old and young, except only some volunteers, who, up to the present, have done nothing of any good. Discipline hardly exists. There are hardly any officers of the line at the front, and non-commissioned officers rapidly become officers. My last battle was that of Dixmude. After that engagement I was sent to Ostend. Here the situation of the Germans is not happy; in fact, that applies to the whole right wing of the army.

"It is not possible to advance. Each attempt ends in a bloody check. The bombardment by the British warships produced frightful results. In my opinion, the Germans will be able to hold their present positions for some time, but a day will come when they will have to leave them, and if they are actively pursued they will be compelled, without doubt, rapidly to evacuate all Belgium. In that case they will endeavour to destroy all that remains in the country."

THE TURKS AND THE SHRINE AT KERBELA.

In the House of Commons on March 9, Sir John Jardine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had received any official information showing that the Turkish authorities at Baghdad had plundered the shrine at Kerbela, held sacred by the Shia Mahomedans of India, and taken property worth about £2,000,000 sterling; and, if so, whether he could give any particulars.

Mr. Charles Roberts: Reports to the effect mentioned by the hon. member have reached the British authorities at Basra.

Sir John Jardine: Are these reports considered to be true; is there any information on the subject?

Mr. Roberts: I should hesitate to say that the reports absolutely confirm the truth of the story; but they seem to render it considerably more probable.

Mr. Tennyson Cole, the well-known portrait painter, who has been lying seriously ill for some time, has now recovered and is staying at the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Mr. Tennyson Cole is now ready to take up the work which he came to India to do.

INDIAN WOUNDED AT BRIGHTON.

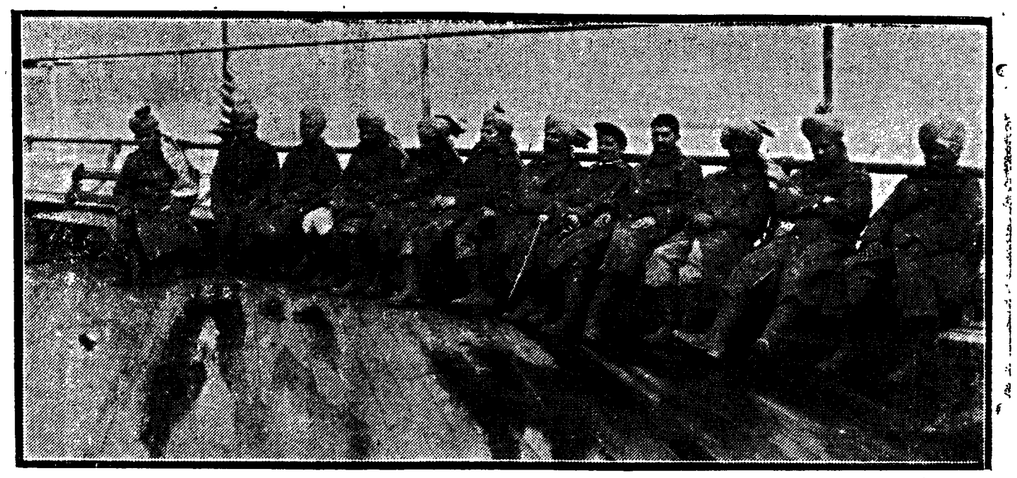

Photo by Topical Press.

A line of British and Indian soldiers recuperating on Brighton pier.

THE BRITISH DESTROYER ARIEL.

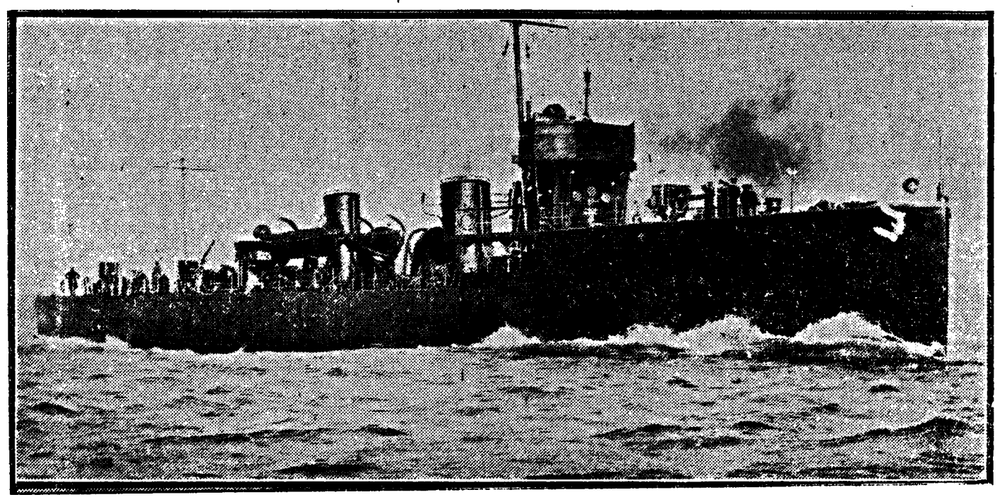

Photo by Topical Press.

Which sank the German submarine U 12 and captured the survivors of the crew.

FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

BRITISH ATTACKED BY 12,000 TURKS

The English Mail brings a few further details regarding the fighting on the Tigris and near Ahwaz, in Persia, than have hitherto reached India.

The following was issued by the India Office at home in mail week:—For some time past it was known that about two to three regiments of Turkish troops, together with Turkish Beni Lam tribesmen from Amara (on the Tigris, about 150 miles north of Bussorah) and contingents of Persian Beni Lamu Turuf and other disaffected tribesmen hostile to the Sheikh of Mohammerah, had been collecting west of Ahwaz. In order to ascertain their numbers and disposition, a reconnaissance in force was despatched from the Ahwad garrison on March 3. The enemy, who was located at Ghadir, and who had apparently been further reinforced the previous day, turned out in great strength, estimated at about 12,000.

In the course of our withdrawal the enemy made repeated determined efforts to cut off the reconnoitring party. Several hand-to-hand encounters took place, in which the attackers were held successfully at bay while our party made good its retirement. From reports received, and supported by absence of all further activity, it appears that the enemy lost no less than 100—300 killed, including the brothers of Ghazban and of the Sheikh of the Beni Turufs, and from 500 to 600 wounded.

Our casualties (which were also unfortunately very heavy) were as follows:—

British officers: Killed 5, wounded 3.

British rank and file: Killed 1, wounded 5.

Indian officers: Killed 1, wounded 4.

Indian rank and file: Killed 55, wounded 1915.

OFFICERS KILLED.

4th Rajputs.—Major R. E. Bond.

7th Rajputs.—Captain W. A. Gover, Captain F. O. Mackenzie, Lieutenant W. L. Harvey, Lieutenant D. B. Burgoyne, Wallace.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

7th Rajputs.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. Parr.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

11th Infantry, attached 4th Rajputs.—Lieutenant E. C. Staples.

On the same date a cavalry reconnaissance was made in the direction of Nakaila, about twenty-five miles north-west of Bussorah. The reconnoitrers were, on returning to camp followed up by a large body of some 1,500 hostile horsemen. These were skilfully drawn on to a concealed position occupied by infantry, with machine-guns and field artillery.

The enemy fled back to Nakaila, having suffered heavily. Our losses in this reconnaissance were:

British officers: Killed 4, wounded 2.

Indian officers: Killed 2.

Rank and file: Killed 4.

OFFICERS KILLED.

21st Cavalry, attached 16th Cavalry.—Lieutenant K. S. Thomson.

Indian Army Reserve, attached 16th Cavalry.—Lieutenant Young.

33rd Cavalry.—Captain J. A. Willoughby, Lieutenant C. A. Grantham.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

33rd Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Stack.

16th Cavalry.—Lieutenant C. H. Landale.

SEVERAL SHEIKHS KILLED.

The following information was issued by the Press Bureau:—

From further information received the enemy's losses near Ahwaz in the engagement of the 3rd March, are considerably heavier than previously reported, amounting to about 600 killed and very many wounded, including several important Sheikhs.

In the action of the 3rd March on the western flank it is now reported that the enemy lost 300 killed and 600 wounded. The following British casualty should be added to those already reported: 23rd Mountain Battery, Captain Hunt severely wounded. All wounded British officers progressing favourably.

THE GERMANS AND AHWAZ.

It will be interesting to hear about a little bit of trouble that has reached the far distant spot of Ahwaz, wrote a Mohammerah correspondent to the "Morning Post" on February 5. For some little time it has been understood that Sheik Khazzal has made himself disliked by the other Sheikhs, his neighbours, on account of his support of the English. This dislike has grown into active enmity owing to the recent advance of our forces into Lower Mesopotamia, and finally Sheik Ghathban, who has a considerable amount of influence in the district of Amara, and is a strong supporter of the Turks, seems to have tried to bring his influence to bear on Khazzal to make him forsake his "infidel" allies.

This "influential pressure," we learned on January 26, took the form of a threatened attack on Ahwaz and Bunder Naseri, as the locality where the Europeans and the business centre are situated, and there is no doubt that the Shiekh of Mohammerah was not prepared at the moment to withstand such an attack. It was therefore considered advisable that the Europeans should be prepared to leave at short notice; and as rumours of the approach of the hostile Arabs, backed up by Turkish cavalry, became more insistent, we decided to leave on the Thursday evening, not wishing to run the risk of such internment as fell to the lot of the Europeans who remained in Bagdad. It was a fortunate thing for all concerned that we were able to bring the old stern-wheeler, which runs, on the Upper Karum to Shuster, down over the rapids; and this boat and a small barge were placed at the disposal of the Europeans and British subjects, while nearly 300 native Christians were brought down by a tug and two other barges.

We were warned that we should probably be attacked at a narrow reach near a place called Sabeh; but though we heard the sounds of Arab war-songs near that spot we got through quite safely, and reached Mahommerah about noon the next day.

It may be mentioned that the German was left at Ahwaz. Really it is rather a mtter of congratulation for the Germans, from their point of view, to think that the effects, of the war should have been so far-reaching as to bring trouble to Ahwaz, a spot you might almost describe as "off the map"; but apparently they need only to go to a place to leave their curse upon it.

VICAR CONVICTED OF FRAUD.

SENTENCE OF NINE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

At the Yorkshire Assizes, at York, on March 10th before Mr. Justice Coleridge, the Rev. James Whittam, 60, vicar of Sherburn, near Scarborough, pleaded "Guilty" to charges of obtaining sums amounting to £172 from moneylenders by fraud. There were other indictments charging him with fraudulently converting to his own use sums amounting to £110, received by him from Mr. Andrew Carnegie and the late Sir Tatton Sykes for Church purposes. To these he pleaded "Not Guilty," and they were not proceeded with.

Mr. G. F. Mortimer, who with Mr. C. Paley Scott appeared for the prisoner, said that four years ago the prisoner had put himself in the hands of moneylenders, and the large sum of £931, out of the total liabilities under his bankruptcy petition of £1,400, represented money owing to moneylenders. At the time when he made misstatements to money lenders he suggested that the prisoner had got into such a condition that he scarcely knew what he was doing, owing to financial worry.

Mr. Justice Coleridge said that the charges to which the plea of "Guilty" had been made, disclosed gross, open, and palpable fraud. It was often said, he thought erroneously, that the mere punishment which persons in the prisoner's position suffered from proof in public of such charges was so grave as to relieve the Court of the necessity of adding to it. He did not take that view. People who occupied high and trusted positions were not tempted in the way in which poor, unassisted, ignorant persons were tempted, and therefore the measure of their guilt was greater, the higher the station from which they fell. The same sentence should be meted out to men of high positions as to the humblest and lowest of citizens.

The prisoner was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the second division.

MUSICAL TASTE.

ENGLISH AND AMERICA

The first number of a new review called the "Musical Quarterly" (Schirmer, New York) has appeared recently and proves, says "The Times," to be an interesting collection of 10 essays on various aspects of musical art contributed by well-known writers from both sides of the Atlantic. It will no doubt be welcomed by people in England who want to read seriously about music, but those people, one imagines, are rather few at the best of times, and still fewer just now.

A reluctance to read about an art, and especially about the art of music, is not necessarily, however, a symptom of lack of interest in it. One cannot study the musical public of this country for very long without discovering that the average Englishman has his own taste in music very strongly developed that he abides by it tenaciously as long as it remains his own discards it remorselessly when he has done with it, and is singularly unaffected by all the preaching and teaching which would tell him what is good and what is bad. There was a time, for example, when any one of Handel's works was certain of a large audience; now only "The Messiah" has that certainty, but it fills the Albert Hall.

A popullar song like "Tipperary" and a symphony like Elgar's first are alike subject to the apparently arbitrary but final decision of the umpire; for a time they cannot be heard too often or enjoyed enough. That time past, no amount of persuasion will rekindle enthusiasm. The British public does not dissect its impressions or form any theories about them; nor will it listen to the theories of anyone else. But if it finds that some one else's conclusions support its own it is immensely gratified.

DIFFERENCE.

In reading the contributions of American writers in the "Musical Quarterly" one cannot help being struck by the difference of outlook from that of the English writers. Mr. Waldo S. Pratt begins the number with an elaborate discussion of the connotation of the term "musicology"; Mr. Carl E Seashore contributes a scientific essay on "The Measurement of Musical Talent." These seem typical of the intellectual regard which the American brings to bear upon upon artistic matters, while Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland's careful study of "Ensemble" is equally typical of the more persuasive attitude which the English critic has learned to adopt. Perhaps the two essays by Mr. W. J. Henderson and Dr. W. H. Hadow illustrate the contrast most strongly. The first is on "The Function of Musical Criticism," the second is a very direct exercise of the critical faculty described as "Some Aspects of Modern Music."

The American essays are for the most part instructive, the English ones constructive. The former have something which the writers wish to impart and which they have reason to think will be gratefully accepted by their readers. The latter are evolving thought by the process of writing, and that process is its own reward. Their writers are addressing an audience which "will not be druv," but may possibly be persuaded to think when sufficiently stimulated by the writer's thought.

This attitude of mind on the part of the musical public in England accounts for the slight success of appeals to musical patriotism. Composers may ask to be appreciated because they are the audience's own countrymen, but the audience maintains an attitude of "move me if you can." When the composer has shown that he can, the public will praise him to the skies because he is a fellow Briton, but it will not be the more easily moved by him on that account in the first instance. Disheartening though that may be alike to the composer who wants to appeal of his countrymen and to the critic who wants to teach them, it has its advantages. The average Englishman's taste in music may be illogical, eclectic, ignorant, but at least it is positive. He loves the things which mean something to him with all his heart.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

ATTACK ON MLAVA OSSOVETZ.

GERMAN POSITION.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wiring from Petrograd on March 7 said:

Between Kovno and Mlava Ossovetz is still the only point where the Germans are showing an aggressive spirit. Elsewhere they are either retreating or confining themselves to a passive defence on prepared positions. A new feature has, however, appeared in the situation between Thorn and Mlava. Here the Germans are concentrating considerable forces which, for the present, are being massed behind field works. So far, there are no clear indications of the ultimate importance of this movement.

Among military men here the view still predominates that the continued bombardment of Ossovetz from 42-centimetre and other siege pieces is actuated, not so much by any hopes of battering down the fortress, as by a desire to cover the retirement of the other columns that took part on the general advance. The Bobr stronghold would, under any circumstances, be a very difficult nut to crack, and the obtaining conditions are anything but favourable to the attackers, whose operations are restricted to a very narrow front. The heavy guns of the forts are making a fitting reply to the enemy's fire, and are supported by the Russian field troops, who occupy strong positions on both flanks.

With the exception of a narrow causeway, which leads to Ossovetz, the right bank of the Bobr is fringed by broad swamps, which extend for miles and miles, both up and down the stream, and even if frozen they are, at any rate, covered with snow and pathless. On the left bank, on the other hand, the ground rises considerably, at some points attaining a height of several hundred feet.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The Germans, however, will, it is to be hoped, soon have opposite Ossovetz other problems to solve than are presented by the fortress itself, and its supporting field troops for our Allies are advancing in that direction from two different points. In this connection perhaps the chief importance attaches to the official announcement that hand-to-hand fighting is proceeding in the villages of Sestrezhanka and Motzarzhie. These places lie to the east of Edvabno, about six miles distant from it, and on a fairly good road which roughly runs parallel to the Bobr till it reaches Radzanoff, where it divides into two branches which lead respectively to Tchutchin and Grajevo.

From the point where this bayonet struggle is now going on to the German artillery positions before Ossovetz the distance is only some fifteen miles. In any case, it is believed here that the resistance which the enemy is showing to the east of Edvabno is only an effort of the rear-guard to cover a retirement that has already begun, and that the German force is also being withdrawn from Radsiloff.

Similarly the bombarders of Ossovetz are menaced by the advance of the Russian army in a north-westerly direction from Grodno. We are not yet permitted to know more details of this movement than that it is making successful progress, and that the group of Germans operating in this region is retreating towards Simno. This town lies in the centre of the maze of forests, swamps, lakes, and sandhills which, in its general character, has a strong resemblance to the Masurian Lake district. It is not improbable that the enemy will make a desperate attempt to secure here a foothold from which to prepare another leap at the Niemen. The army which for a few days disturbed the repose of Kovno is falling back along the roads to Pilvishki and Mariampol; in other words, to the line of the River Sheshupa, a tributary which joins the Niemen (here called the Memel), to the east of Tilsit.

At present five German columns, which are known respectively as the Niemen, Augustovo, Ossovetz, Lomzka, and Prasnysch groups, are in no immediate connection, their only means of keeping in touch with one another being the roads in the rear.

CLOSE TO PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

The progress made by our gallant Allies in the pursuit of the Germans defeated at Prasnysch is indicated with sufficient clearness by the fact that rearguard actions are now taking place on the front Mlava-Horzhele. Both these extremities of the line are close to the frontier of East Prussia, and it may be hoped that that province will not long be able to boast of its inviolability from invasion.

It appears that the village of Kerzhek, midway between Ostrolenka and Horzhele, which was stormed by our Allies with the capture of over 600 prisoners, was held by a field infantry brigade of the 20th East Prussian Corps. In addition to the captives the enemy lost very heavily in killed and wounded. These East Prussian field corps are the flower of the German army and the special pride of Berlin. At Prasnysch too it was East Prussian troops that bore the brunt of the defeat, the First Reserve Corps losing three-fourths of its numbers.

In Galicia the victory-hardened troops of General Broussiloff continue to repulse the frantic attacks of the Austrians between the railway line Mezo-Laborch-Hamonna and the head waters of the San. Officers who have been taken prisoners in this district state that their armies never before suffered such losses as those they incurred in the recent fruitless efforts to storm the Russian hill-top fastnesses. According to their words, whole divisions were hurried out of existence by the cool and steady fire of our Allies' troops.

The Austrian pretensions that the Russians occupy only an insignificant morsel of Galicia and are being finally expelled from Bukovina have been read here with smiles. The area of Galicia still in possession of our Allies, and likely to remain so, is two and a half times the size of Belgium, and has a population of 6,500,000 souls. As for Bukovina it is a good deal too early for the Austrians to think of an undisturbed renewal of their lease of that province.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PROPERTY WORTH 30 LAKHS.

QUESTION OF COURT FEES.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

KHATIJA, DAUGHTER OF MAHOMEDALI V. SHAIKH ADAM HUSEINALLI & 23 OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Motiram Advani, District Judge of Surat.

The plaintiff Khatija who is appellant in the High Court sued for an order directing the administration through Court of the estate of a deceased Shia Manomedan named Tyaballi Sheikh Adam and for the ascertainment, separation and delivery to her or her share of the residue of the estate. She valued her claim for Court fee purposes at Rs. 130 and for purposes of jurisdiction and calculating the vakil fee at Rs. 30,00,000 though she did not know the exact value of the pedhi and other properties of Tyaballi.

A preliminary issue was raised whether an administration suit could lie as she claimed share in the property.

The Subordinate Judge, Mr. N. R. Majumdar held that such a suit would not lie as there was no estate of which administration could be granted, but he was prepared to treat the suit as a suit for partition provided the plaintiff payed an "ad valorem" Court fee on the value of her share and amended the plaint by stating what share she had by giving details of the properties sought to be divided so far as they could be as ascertained. The object of the plaintiff in calling her suit an administration suit was to evade the payment of the proper Court fee. But if that was her object that object would not have been served even if the suit had been treated as an administration suit. An administration suit was a suit for accounts and fell within section 7. IV (f) of the Court Fess Act. (Ma Ma v. Ma Hinan 4 L. B. R. 29.) According to section 8 of the Suits Valuation Act, in suits other than those referred to in the Court Fees Act (1870) section 7, Court fees were payable "ad valorem." The values as determinable for the purposes of jurisdiction and the value for compulsion of Court fees and the value for purposes of jurisdiction should be the same. Consequently the value as determined for purposes of jurisdiction must also determine the value for purposes of Court fees (17 Ind. C. 162). In the present case the value for jurisdiction and vakil fee was Rs. 30,00,000. The plaintiff's share was 29/1280 and so its value was Rs. 67,968-12-0. She would have been directed to pay an "ad valorem" fee on this sum amounting to Rs. 1,275 even if she had been permitted to proceed with the suit in its present form. The plaintiff was allowed 15 days to amend the plaint and pay the Court fees. The plaintiff declintd to do so and the suit was rejected with costs.

The District Judge Mr. Advani rejected the appeal as the proper stamp was not paid. The plaintiff then appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments held that the suit was one for accounts and administration and therefore the Court fee paid by the Plaintiff-Appellant was sufficient under section 7. IV and set aside the order of the Lower Courts and ordered that the plaint be taken on file and the plaintiff be allowed to proceed with the suit.

Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared for the plaintiff.

Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao appeared for respondent No. 1.

Mr. M. N. Mehta appeared for respondent No. 4.

Mr. B. D. Mehta appeared for respondents Nos. 2 and 22 to 24 who supported the plaintiff.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY NAZIR

AUCTION FRAUDS.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

A. B. LOUIS AND 3 OTHERS *v.* KING-EMPEROR.

These were appeals against the decision of Mr. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Satara.

The first accused, ex-Nazir of the District Court of Satara, and two clerks employed by him as administrator of minors' estates were charged under section 408 I. P. C. with criminal breach of trust, by misappropriating ornaments and jewels belonging to one Agashe (minor) and falsely shown as sold at a public auction. They were further charged under section 477A with falcification of accounts and with the destruction of a rough day-book, kept in regard to the minor's estate.

The fourth and fifth accused were charged with dishonestly siguing an auction memo and with the abetment of criminal breach of trust by the first 3 accused, by making their signatures.

The first accused, Louis, was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment for offences under section 408 and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 12 months. He was further sentenced to 2 year's rigorous imprisonment for offences under sections 477A and 467. Both sentences to run concurrently.

The 2nd and 3rd accused were each sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 3 years and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 for offences under section 408 and they were further sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment for offences under sections 477A and 467, both sentences to run concurrently.

The 4th and 5th accused were each sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for each of the offences they were charged with.

The facts of the case have been already reported.

The 1st accused was the guardian of the property of many minors. In April last, some ornaments belonging to Agashe, a minor, were ordered to be sold by the District Judge of Satara by public auction. It was alleged that a number of those ornaments purported to have been sold, were not really sold but were made away with by the 1st accused. To conceal this fact forged pages were inserted in the auction memo to show that the ornaments had been sold to accused 4 and 5 and one Abaji, and signatures of those persons were obtained on those forged papers to make it appear that they had bought those articles at the auction. The prices supposed to be obtained from these articles were credited to the minor's account and again debited as lent to persons who never received the money, and the ornaments and their prices were thus accounted for. In order to conceal the misappropriation a rough day-book for 1910-1914 which contained compromising entries was made away with by the 1st accused.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences of the accused except the last. With regard to him their Lordships observed that from the beginning he had helped the prosecution and had long been in custody as an under trial prisoner therefore his punishment should be reduced to that which he had already undergone.

Mr. Kolaskar with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas appeared for the first accused.

Mr. Mahdavle and Mr. L. N. Joshi appeared for the fourth accused.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the fifth accused. The second accused is dead and the third accused did not appeal.

From this case a question arose as to the disposal of property consisting of ornaments valued at Rs. 13,000 belonging almost entirely to the minor Agashe and pawned by the late Nazir A. B. Lewis as guardian of the estate of the minor with one Balmukund Hazarimul.

The District Judge was of opinion that the ornaments should be returned to Balmukund from whom they were attached. Balmukund was dealing with the authorised guardian of minors and he had no reason to suspect that any fraud was being committed. He had advanced large sums of money on the security of those ornaments and it would be not equitable to deprive him of his security.

Against the above order of the District Judge an appeal was made to the High Court.

The Government pleader appeared for the Crown and Mr. Bukhale for the minor to set aside the order of the District Court. Mr. Rao appeared for Balmukund.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments observed that the question in the case related to the ornaments produced before the Court. On behalf of the minor it was contended and he was supported by the Crown, that there was no reason why the minor should suffer loss. On the other hand it was contended on behalf of Balmukund that he had acted in good faith. The Sessions Judge had accepted Balmukund's view and decided in his favour. Their Lordship heard both the parties and observed that it was neither necessary nor desirable to express any opinion on the civil rights of the parties. The just order would be to allow the ornaments to remain in the custody of the Court. Their Lordships accordingly set aside the order of the Lower Court and directed that the ornaments must be kept in the custody of the Court till the parties establish their rights in a Civil Court.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

(Before Mr. Justice Daver.)

W. H. BRADY & Co. V. ELLIOT AND Co., A FIRM.

The defendants were merchants doing business in Calcutta. They ordered certain lamps and globes from Europe and when these arrived in Bombay they instructed the plaintiffs to tranship the same to Calcutta. The plaintiff's expenses in transhipping the same came to Rs. 6,576-9-9. The defendants failing to pay it the plaintiffs had to file this suit.

A decree as prayed for was passed in favour of the plaintiffs.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya appeared for the plaintiffs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga & Girdharlal.

READYMONY JEEJEEBHOY & Co. V. (1) THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING Co., LTD., (2) THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The plaintiffs were agents of the first defendant Company. The plaintiffs had from time to time stood surety for the first defendants in respect of loans borrowed by the first defendants.

The first defendants had borrowed six lakhs of rupees in the aggregate from the Bank of Bombay and had passed promissory notes for the same, all of which had been signed by the plaintiffs as sureties.

The Bank of Bombay as an additional security held the title deeds of the first defendants' property by way of equitable mortgage and had also a written charge on the other assets of the 1st defendants.

The plaintiffs on paying the monies due to the Bank of Bombay would be entitled to the securities held by the Bank of Bombay.

The first defendants had by resolution granted to the plaintiffs a charge upon their properties movable and unmovable aforesaid subject to the equitable mortgage and charge in favour of the Bank of Bombay.

On the 6th of March, 1915, the plaintiffs were obliged to pay to the Bank of Bombay Rs. 50,562-8-0 being principal and interest in respect of one of the promissory notes executed by the plaintiffs as sureties aforesaid.

The first defendants were working at a loss and it was certain that as other promissory notes became due the plaintiffs would have to pay the principal and interest thereon.

The plaintiffs claimed from 1st defendants Rs. 50,562-8-0 which they as sureties had to pay to the Bank of Bombay on the note of March 4th and prayed for a declaration that the plaintiffs had a charge on properties movable and immovable of the first defendants for the amount for which they became sureties and subject to the mortage and charge in favour of the Bank; for sale of the first defendants' property, and for a declaration that the plaintiffs were entitled to securities held by the Bank in respect of all monies paid by the plaintiffs to the Bank as sureties. A decree was passed as prayed for. the decree in no way to affect any rights or interest of the second defendants as parties having a first charge on the first defendants' movable and immovable properties. Plaintiffs to pay the costs of the second defendants. The first defendants to pay the plaintiffs the costs of the suit, and the costs they were ordered to pay to the second defendants, such costs to be added to their security.

Mr. J. H. Vakil held Mr. Inverarity's brief for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Campbell, appeared for the second defendants.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the second defendants:—Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF APRIL, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is over.

Adjourned applications for discharge under Section 38. (Suspended.)

457-13—Motilal Ramchander Bajaj v Bansidhar Gangaprasad, Purnanand and Co, On the 16th December 1914 this Insolvent's discharge was suspended for 3 months.

For hearing of notice under Section 104.

576-13—Payne and Co, Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz Al Ebrahim v Mahomed Haji Essak Elias, Little & Co.

Applications for discharge under Section 38.

576-13—Payne and Co, Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El Ebrahim v The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd Crs No.32, Crawford B and Co.

576-13—Payne and Co, Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El Ebrahim v Begmahomed Haji Haji Abdul Rehman and Co Crs No 24, Mahomed Haji Essak Ellias Cr No 27, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) Crs No 1 B. Little and Co.

For hearing of notice under Section 104.

367-14—N C Dalal, Talakchand Javerchand Sha v The Indian Specie Bank in Liquidation, Little and Co.

530-12—M B Chothia, Kikabhai Rajaballi v The Official Assignee, Payne and Co.

Applications for discharge under Section 38.

468-13—Alibhai Ahmed Khoja, Nurmahomed Ahmed Khoja, Karmali Dewraj Khoja and Nazeralli Dewraj Khoja v Jamalbhai Ebrahim and Co Crs No 2, The National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd, Jehangir M and S.

732-13—Lakhmiram Kevalram Bhut v Punamchand Pitamber and ors Crs No 1, Jamsetjee R and D.

453-14—Gulamhusein Bandeali Khoja v Kimatrai Dharamdas, Cr No 1, Purnanand and Co.

669-14—Naserwanji Cursetji Gowawala v Ramchand Harichand, Cr No 5, Purnanand and Co.

87-13—Ardeshir Dadabhai Gariwala v Madon Dewsy and Co, Merwanji Khudabux Aga and ors and Kharsedji Bomanji Pavri, Vachha and Co.

295-14—Kisongopal Choonilal Dalal v Fojmal Bhodaji, In person.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Attomal Metharam, residing at Argyle Road, reports to the police the theft of silk valued at Rs. 3,500 from his room.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister, residing at Mahomedi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, reports to the Police the theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 650 from a cupboard in his room.

Elias Behnan, a clerk on board the s.s. Varela, reports that his house on the Customs House Road was broken into during his absence at sea and ornaments and clothing of the collective value of Rs. 3,850 stolen.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Manekji Bomanji Kerawala, driver of motor car No. 2975, with driving in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. DeCruz defended the accused.

It appeared from the evidence that about 3 p.m., on the 13th February one Luxmon Rama was crossing the Queen's Road near Hospital Lane, when he was knocked down by the accused's motor car which was going towards Church Gate. The car did not stop until it went about 150 yards from the place of accident. Mr. Scott Smith and Mr. Nelson who were going along the road in their cars, had the injured man removed to the G. T. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained a simple fracture of the left leg and concussion of the brain. He was discharged cured from the hospital on the 29th March.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying the complainant got confused and ran into the car.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50. Out of the fine, if recovered Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THEFT OF ELECTRIC FITTINGS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Biku Soma and three other coolies in the employ of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Company with the theft of a number of electric bulbs and other electric fittings, valued at Rs. 150, belonging to the Company. One Ahmed Khan was charged with receiving stolen property.

Ahmed Khan was arrested on Sunday night whilst he was sleeping on the pavement at Elphinstone Circle. He was found to be in possession of some electric bulbs, and he made a statement in consequence of which the accused were arrested and some of the property recovered from them.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced Biku to two months' and Ahmed to one month's rigorous imprisonment respectively, and the rest of the accused to a day's simple imprisonment each and fines ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Shehriar Talyarkhan charged Dawood Ahmed, a Mahomedan, with selling one grain and possessing ten grains of cocaine without a license. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, defended the accused.

It was alleged that on Monday night Inspector Kothawala sent a bogus customer to the house of the accused at Falkland Road. On the accused delivering a packet of cocaine to the customer, the Inspector raided the house and arrested the accused. On the place being searched ten grains of cocaine were found there.

Further hearing was adjourned.

THE DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

In the House of Commons on March 8, Mr. Lough asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether an application had been made to the Privy Council in the Delhi conspiracy case for leave to appeal against the convictions; whether the hearing had been adjourned until a fortnight after the arrival in this country of the documents connected with the case; and, if so, whether the execution of the sentences would be deferred until after this application had been decided by the Privy Council.

Mr. Charles Roberts: The answer to each of these questions is "Yes."

Sir J. D. Rees asked whether any appeal lay to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against conviction and sentence passed by a Chief Court in India; and whether there was any precedent for delaying execution pending the hearing of an appeal or petition for reversals of any such sentence and conviction.

Mr. Roberts: The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is not a Court of Criminal Appeal and no appeal lies as of right to the Judicial Committee from conviction and sentence by one of the Superior Courts in India. The question of the functions and duties of the Judicial Committee as a Court of Review in criminal cases was fully dealt with by the Lord Chancellor in the case of Mr. Channing Arnold, and I beg to refer the hon. member to Law Reports 41, Judicial Appeals, pages 172 and following. In 1912 an execution in India was postponed at the request of the Lord Chancellor in order to give an opportunity of being heard to the convict, who had lodged a petition for leave to appeal at the office of the Privy Council.

Sir J. D. Rees: If the Judicial Committee is not a Court of Appeal, how is it that it has the power of delaying execution and sentence in order to peruse the records and, presumably, to pass orders upon them?

Mr. Roberts: The Judicial Committee has certain powers as a Court of Review in these criminal matters, the nature of which has been fully explained in the judgment to which I have referred.

Sir J. D. Rees: As a result will such appeals be allowed in future where it is clear there is no scandalous denial of justice, but merely an ordinary appeal?

Mr. Roberts: I have no power to interfere with the existing powers of the Judicial Committee.

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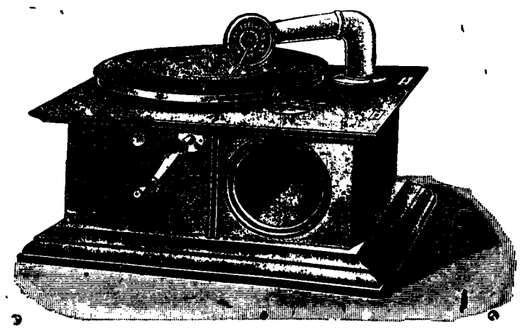

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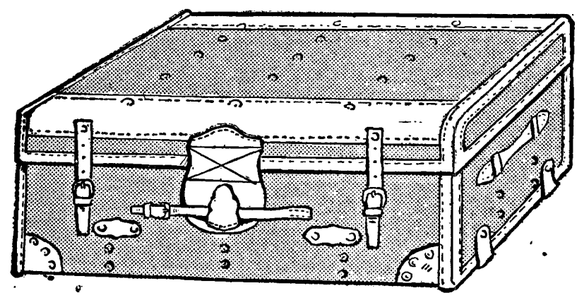

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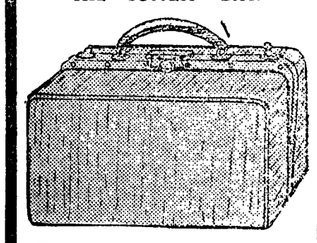

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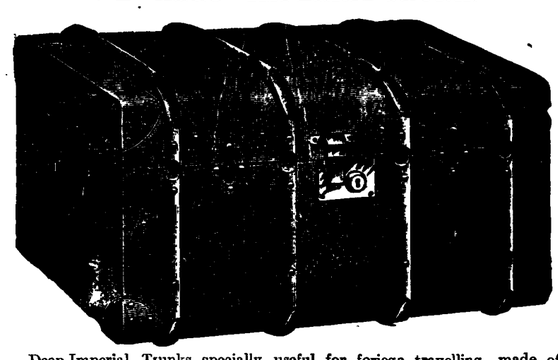

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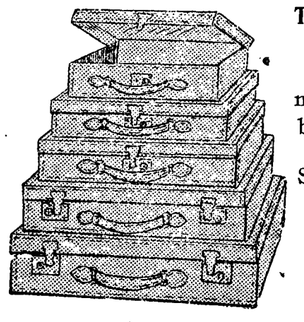

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LIEUTENANT AND A "GIRL FROM UTAH."

OFFICER'S STORY OF ENGAGEMENT TO MISS EVELYN GORDON.

The love affairs of a young officer who said he was engaged at one time to Miss Evelyn Gordon, of the "Girl from Utah" company, were mentioned in a case in Mr. Justice Shearman's court on March 10.

Lieutenant Lewis W. Murphy, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who is at present back from the front, where he was badly wounded, sued Mr. William Gipps Kent, a solicitor, for alleged libel.

The case arose out of a purchase of jewellery made by Lieutenant Murphy. During the lieutenant's evidence Mr. Matthews, K. C., for the defence, read a declaration which plaintiff gave at the time the jewellery was purchased. In this he stated that he was engaged to marry Miss Evelyn Gordon, of the "Girl from Utah" company. Mr. Matthews then cross-examined.

Did not the lady shortly afterwards repudiate the fact that you were engaged to be married?—Lieutenant Murphy: I think in a fit of temper she did.

It is a lady's privilege to change her mind?—Oh, yes, and she often did.

There was never a real contract between you?—I had every intention to marry the lady.

Did you ever ask her in plain terms?—Yes, but she wanted to see what happened.

Before January 6 were you paying attention to another young lady —Yes; several others.

At this stage the Judge suggested that he should see counsel in his room. Later it was announced that judgment would be entered for the defendant on terms entered on counsel's briefs.

The Judge said the plaintiff left the court without any imputation on his character..

Mr. Marshall Hall withdrew any aspersions against the defendant, who, he said, had been acting in the interests of his clients.

Plaintiff and defendant then shook hands.

CHAFFINCHES IN LONDON.

London parks and open spaces are being invaded at the present moment by large numbers of chaffinches, most of whom are obviously migrants, says the "Westminster Gazette." But our customary vernal visitors are believed to be increased this year by foreigners, frightened from their usual breeding-grounds by the din of battle, among whom may be found "enemy aliens" from East Prussia. The song of these pretty finches, so characteristic of spring, sounds of monotonous similarity to the uninitiated, but for the careful listener varies widely with different birds and localities. This made chaffinches favourite musicians with the bird-singing clubs of East London.

ARE BISHOPS TOO OLD AT SEVENTY?

The serious illness of Dr. Chadwick, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, who completed his seventy-fourth year last October, suggests in the opinion of the "Manchester Guardian," an answer in the negative. Dr. Chadwick has twelve colleagues on the Episcopal bench in Ireland, four of whom on their birthdays this year will be seventy-two, seventy-eight, eighty, and eighty-seven years respectively. The average age of the five senior Irish Bishops this year will be seventy-eight. The Archbishop of Dublin will be eighty on November 5, while Dr. Elliott, Bishop of Kilmore, will be eighty-seven on the 29th of the present month, yet Dr. Elliott is one of the most vigorous and versatile of men.

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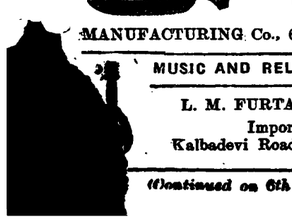

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(Continued on 6th column.)

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 12.

The colourings for the spring tailor-mades are very subdued, and shepherd's plaid is popular, also navy blue with black trimmings, braid or satin. The pleated skirts reach to the ankles, and are very smart and practical. There is a wide diversity of feeling as to collars, some coming all round, some only half-way, and some simply standing up at the back. In choosing the collar to complete one's costume regard must be had to the wearer's style—whether she is tall and slim or short and stout, and the length of the neck. Nothing makes or mars the ensemble more than the collar chosen to wear with it. The hip sashes are immensely popular; and, rightly chosen and well fitting, are a dainty and becoming adjunct. Many of them differ widely both in colour and material from the costume with which they are worn.

A CHARMING HOUSE-FROCK.

Our artist has here given us a very pretty house-frock, to be made up of flowered mousseline-de-soie and taffetas, as to the lower part, while the bodice is cut out of piece lace. The mousseline-de-soie is deeply hemmed on both tunic and skirt with the taffetas, the tunic being pointed at front and back, and, like the skirt, being much fuller than those we have been accustomed to see lately, although the hips are still quite plain, and are kept very narrow. The bodice is edged with little frills of mousseline, as are also the sleeve caps and the cuffs, the latter at both top and bottom. The dress fastens down the front with buttons in groups of three. Although the skirt is so much fuller it will be seen that it is quite short.

A LOVELY HAT.

Although the small-model chapeaux have caught on during the winter and earlier months of the year so as to create a perfect furore, there are many wearers still who do not neglect the grace-giving effect of the picture hat; and shown here we have a model for spring wear in ivory-white straw as to its outspreading brim, and a crown of black velvet. The osprey at the side may be either white or black. The crown is high and dome-shaped, so that the hat comes well down on the head; and, worn with ever so slight a tilt, is infinitely becoming. All black velvet head-gear has had such a long reign that it is quite refreshing to see a little variant; and the accompanying model is a suggested concession.

LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS.

Shown in the sketch we have a simple frock for the small maiden made of pale blue flowered delaine. It is gathered in at the waistline, and from the waist springs a little frilled girdle of black crepe-de-chine. The sleeves are plain and long, fastening at the wrists. Down the front of the bodice is a plain piece which shows groups of pretty little buttons. The frock is high to the neck, where a dainty white collar finishes it. This collar should be easily removable for laundry purposes, and be frequently renewed, for small missie has a habit of making her collars very dirty in a remarkably short time. The frock is short, reaching only to the knees; but length, of course, is a matter of individual taste, and it can easily be made longer if preferred.

THE NEED FOR PATIENCE.

Injustice to children is common among some people, who put down every fault and bad habit to wilful misbehaviour. In nine cases out of ten the naughty child is so because he cannot help it. If inquiry could be made it would very often be found that his parents, grandparents, or great grandparents were just as badly behaved, and that the child is the victim of inheritance.

A child should therefore not be punished for his faults, but educated out of them. It is necessary to begin early while the character plastic and can be moulded. The moment some bad habit appears it should be tackled with firmness, but also with gentleness and patience.

Among the common faults that must not be allowed to develop are untruthfulness, sloth, sulkiness, disorderliness, excitability, temper, and such physical peculiarities as grimacing, twitching the eyes, frowing and scowling, nail biting, stammering, slouching, and so forth.

Untruthfulness is sometimes due to failure of the child to see anything wrong in it, often the result of timidity and the desire to escape punishment.

CAUSES OF BAD BEHAVIOUR.

If it is explained to him that untruthful people will not be trusted and that they lose more than they gain by the practice he will probably see the advantages of truthfulness. Even very young children have good reasoning powers. Punishment, anyhow, never cures, but only confirms the habit.

The slothful and the sulky child is very often an ailing child. He may appear to be fairly, or perhaps very, robust, but some organ of his body is probably out of order. One of the most common causes of these defects is weakness of the heart following an attack of rheumatic fever. It may have been a very slight attack, not necessitating confinement to bed. Not seldom mild rheumatism is taken for an attack of growing pains, yet this may give rise to serious consequences and account for a great change in the child's disposition.

The excitable and the very sensitive and shy child is just as much a victim of nerves as the grown person suffering from some form of neurasthenia or hysteria. Great pains should be taken to keep the former quiet, and this treatment should commence in infancy. There is far too much talking to infants, too much forcing of their attention, kissing them, tossing them, making them laugh, and other such indulgences.

HABIT SPASMS.

The great family of what are called "habit spasms" are difficult to cure. These include winking, blinking, shrugging the shoulders, making faces, and many others. Some cause can generally be found, such as eye-strain, adenoids, enlarged tonsils, bad teeth, or pressure at school. No amount of correction will have any effect until the cause is removed. But even when no cause can be found it is not correction that is needed but plenty of sleep, open-air exercise, a nourishing diet, and tonics appropriate to the case.

The bad habit of nail biting is to be corrected by putting gloves on young children, and closely paring the nails of an older child.

A stammering child is a great trouble and his cure very difficult. He should never be teased or laughed at, and for this reason should be kept apart from other children as much as possible. The best method to follow is to find out the words which cause difficulty and very patiently, day after day to get the child to pronounce them slowly and deliberately. With this should be combined reading aloud.

In all other faults and defects, as well as those mentioned, a mother should never forget that the child is not to blame, but that there is some bodily cause, often inherited, which has to be removed or counteracted before improvement and a cure can be expected.—T. F. M. in the "Daily Mail."

HOW TO MAKE MARMALADE

The orangemaking season has begun, and when using the following recipes housewives should remember that the best oranges go the farthest. Loaf sugar should always be used.

ORANGE MARMALADE (No. 1).

To every dozen oranges allow two sweet ones. First wash and dry the fruit, then cut into quarters, remove the pips, and cut into fine strips. Put into a deep pan, with two pints of water to each pound of fruit. Cover and let it remain for 24 hours. Put the pips in a basin, cover with boiling water, and leave until the next day; then strain, and add the liquid to the shredded oranges. Now weigh both water and fruit, and to every pound add 1½lb. of loaf sugar

Put all in the preserving pan with the juice of three lemons, and boil for one hour. Put into jars and tie down. This is a very inexpensive recipe, and one which is generally liked by children on account of its having less peel and more jelly than most recipes.

ORANGE MARMALADE (No. 2).

Weigh 1 doz. oranges, put them in a saucepan, cover with water, and boil until the peel is tender. Then cut into quarters, separate the pulp from the rind, cut the rind into thin slips, and remove all pips and hard skin from the fruit. To every pound of fruit allow 1½lb. of sugar. Put the sugar into a preserving pan with a little of the water in which the oranges were boiled, and when the sugar has dissolved add the peel and the fruit. Boil for about 30 minutes, skin well, and tie down when cold.

DUNDEE MARMALADE.

Peel 6lbs. of oranges, remove as much white skin as possible from the peel, and cut into thin strips. Put the peel into a pan, cover with water, and boil for one hour. Quarter the oranges and squeeze out all the juice and put into a preserving pan with 6lbs. of sugar and the shredded orange peel and water. Boil altogether for 30 minutes.

LEMON MARMALADE.

Wash twelve lemons and put into a preserving pan, cover with water, and boil for two or three hours, or until the peel can be pierced with a straw. Then slice finely, removing all pips and skin, weigh, and to every pound of fruit and peel allow 1lb. of sugar and half-pint of water. Boil all together until quite clear and beginning to set.

TANGERINE MARMALADE.

Take 2 dozen tangerine oranges and 4 lemons, wipe the oranges and put into a preserving pan with enough water to cover them. Boil until the rinds are soft enough to pierce with a straw. Then cut into quarters, remove pips (which should be put into 1 pint of cold water and left for 12 hours), cut the peel into thin strips with the fruit, but being careful to remove all bits of hard skin. Weigh the fruit and put double its weight of loaf sugar into a preserving pan with water in which the pips have been soaked and the strained fruit of the lemons. Boil until it forms a thick syrup. Then add the fruit and rind and boil all together for half an hour, when it should jelly.

MODES AND MANNERS.

Whether clothes are the direct outcome of a frame of mind or whether frames of mind are evoked by clothes is difficult to say. The Frenchwoman who put on a new bonnet in which to go to church, saying "Cela me donne de la confiance envers Dieu," is an argument in favour of the omnipotence of clothes; on the other hand, there are occasions which demand certain kinds of clothes. Against this, again must be set the fact that if cricket to-day demands a certain type of dress, there was yet a time when cricket was played in top-hats. It is all a case of the hen and the egg, but one thing is quite certain, that co-incidentally with certain types of clothes, there are also certain types of manner which can be directly connected with those clothes.

THE "SWEETLY PRETTY" CONVENTION.

In Anthony Trollope's day and thereabouts young ladies were all sweetly pretty; they were modest, demure, retiring, arch, and coy all at once. They had bright eyes and ringlets, and against the brightness of their eyes was set the smoothness of their hair. They knew a great deal about hearts, and they received valentines in which "dart" made a convenient rhyme. Their bonnets carried out the shy, retiring, but also arch-provoking suggestion by pretending to extinguish them, only to surprise the male onlooker by displaying suddenly a little face amid a wreath of roses.

The pork-pie hat, again, professedly modest and simple, was really perky and inviting. Young ladies did not walk—they tripped; and getting over a stile, if not actually unwomanly, required a vast amount of assistance. They had little hands and little feet and little necks and little waists. The Trollopian maiden who professed other than the conventional traits, who liked walking in the rain and affecting masculine ways, was always depicted as out of the ordinary—not necessarily disagreeable, because theoretically all women were angels,—but certainly a foil to the maiden who did conform to the ideal of pure womanliness.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CRINOLINE.

Who then shall say that this idea of womanliness and feminity did not arise almost entirely from the fashion of the crinoline? The crinoline—as instanced by the Russian ballet and by every prima ballerina before and since—gives extraordinary lightness to the gait. Its swaying movement, its spring from the hips give the impression that its wearer is walking upon nothing heavier than air. Its vast circumference makes both hands and feet, and particularly the waist, look very small indeed—even if they are really quite noraml. And, finally, its extreme inconvenience makes for that helplessness which is usually confused with womanliness. The Georgian woman was rather masculine in character—instance Lady Catherine de Burgh,—while the ladies of Queen Adelaide's time were of the heavy, rather roisy character. With the swing and trip and absurdity of the crinoline alone came all those manners which are called Victorian—the genuine daintiness, together with the hypocrisy and affectation which caused Blanche Amory to sham no appetite and get in private stores from the kitchen.

Most hideous, perhaps, of all, and with manners entirely corresponding to it, was the bustle period. The crinoline had at least lightness and spring; with the bustle were left all the faults of the crinoline—over-elaboration, decoration merely for the sake of decoration, discomfort merely for fashion, and the pomposity which goes with heaped measure in elaboration. It is impossible to look at the bustle period, to see the flounces on which were ruches, from which depended fringes, all of which were tied up with sashes, to study the pleats and gores and frills without realising the attempts to show off ideas where ideas were non-existent. It was a half-baked period.

UGLY FASHIONS AND UNCOMFORTABLE MANNERS.

There was no taste in dress, and there was no taste in manners. Poses which were rather pretty became the worst kind of affectation. Women made up their minds to become thinkers; and they thought, with the result that they painted drain-pipes and, as far as their stays would permit, took up aetetic poses. Manners had a "company" appearance, because the bustle made it nearly impossible to sit other than in a company attitude. The three-volume novel took its place among the Wordsworths and Longfellows on the drawing-room table. Now and again the woman who wanted to make a sensation, let it be said—no, whispered—that she was an Athiest. Dress was tight and ugly and uncomfortable, and people's manners also were tight and ugly and uncomfortable.

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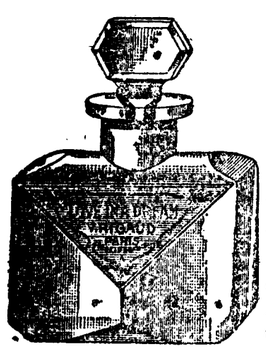

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